Seventh Series, Vol. XXI, No. 5

Friday, November 27, 1981
Agranayana 06, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

(Vol. XXI Contains No. 01 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 4, Friday, November 27, 1981/Agrahayana 6, 1903 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 81 and 83 to 88	1—29
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 82 and 89 to 100	30—47
Unstarred Questions Nos. 921, 922, 924 to 976, 978 to 980, 982 to 1119 and 1121 to 1150	47—303
Papers laid on the Table	303—306
Business of the House	306—16
Election to Committee—	
Tobacco Board	317
Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	317—18
Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	318
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bill	319—68
Motion to consider—	
Shri Xavier Arakal	319—26
Shri Chitta Basu	326—32
Prof. N.G. Ranga	332—38
Shri D.P. Yadav	339—45
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	345—48
Shri Ashfaq Hussain	348—56
Shri G.L. Dogra	356—58
Shri R. Venkataraman	358—67

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirtieth Report . . . . . 368—69

Bills introduced—

(1) Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 4 and 13*) by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit 369

(2) Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Section 26*) by Shri Bhogendra Jha 376

(3) Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Section 5*) by Shri Bhogendra Jha 376

(4) Indian Railway Board (Repeal) Bill by Shri Bhogendra Jha 376—77

(5) Universal Compulsory Primary Education Bill by Shri Bhogendra Jha 377

Banning of Regional and Communal Parties in India Bill—Motion to introduce—*Withdrawn* . . . . . 369—75

Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Sections 3, 6B, etc.*) by Shri Mool Chand Daga 377—436

Shri Mool Chand Daga . . . . . 378—90

Shri Rasheed Masood . . . . . 391—405

Shrimati Krishna Sahi . . . . . 405—10

Shri Sudhir Giri . . . . . 410—12

Shri P. Namgyal . . . . . 412—20

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain . . . . . 420—23

Shri Ramavatar Shastri . . . . . 423—27

Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat . . . . . 427—28

Shri Sunder Singh . . . . . 428—34

Shri D.P. Yadav . . . . . 434—36

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 27, 1981/Agrahayana 6, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

IA Boeing Hijacked to Pakistan

†

*81. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Airlines Boeing was hijacked to Pakistan;

(b) if so, what was the total loss the Indian Airlines had suffered due to this hijacking;

(c) is it also a fact that the Union Government have taken a decision not to allow kirpans etc. to be carried by passengers in the Indian Airlines;

(d) whether the hijackekrs have not so far been returned by Pakistan; and

(e) what are the other steps being taken by the Union Government to check hijacking and also tighten the security arrangements in all the International airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) In the wake of this incident, instructions have been issued by the Director Civil Aviation Security to the effect that no passenger should carry "Kirpan" and daggers even on domestic flights on board the aircraft.

(d) The Government of Pakistan have been approached in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

(e) Passengers are subjected to thorough pre-embarkation security checks and eloborate security measures in conformity with the international standards are taken by the airport security units. The airport security receives close and continuous attention of the Government Security arrangements are revised from time to time keeping in view the intelligence reports and other developments with a view to preventing hijacking, Sabotag and other forms of unlawful interference with Civil Aviation.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: In reply to my question the Minister stated that reply is awaited from Pakistan. Will you please tell the House what is the attitude of Pakistan Government about extraditing the hijackers? Is there any treaty of extradition of the hijackers between our country and Pakistan? Has Pakistan accepted the international convention on hijacking? In the wake of repeated hijackings, does Government think it feasible to sign any international treaty on this?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): As far as we know, there

is no treaty between India and Pakistan for extraditing. Our request to return those hijackers is still there with Pakistan.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Yesterday also one of our planes was hijacked. I want to know does Government suspect the hand of any other country or any other agency in this affair. Does Government think it feasible to appoint a high powered committee not only to enquire or look into the matter of hijacking but also to suggest measures to prevent any such recurrence of hijacking?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Inspite of the security measures taken, this hijacking, unfortunately, for the Indian Airlines has happened. It has already been explained that this was because kirpan was used for this purpose. Now kirpan has been prohibited.

As far as yesterday's hijacking is concerned, this happened in a foreign country and the hijackers were also foreigners. I do not know what more the hon. Member wants to know from us. The only information I can give is that our people—the crew and the passengers are all safe and the aircraft will be coming to Nairobi some time today and the passengers will be brought to Bombay latest by tomorrow morning.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : दूसरे देशों में हाईजैकिंग के लिए भले ही सजा-ए-मौत हो, लेकिन यहां तो हाईजैकिंग के लिए एवार्ड दिया जाता है। जनता पार्टी के रेजीम में जिन्होंने हाईजैकिंग किया था, उनको एम. एल. ए. का टिकट दे कर विधान सभा में बिठा दिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि यह सरकार भारत में हाईजैकिंग की जननी है।

श्री संतोष मोहन देव : जनता पार्टी ने बड़ोदा डायनामाइट के एक्यूज्ड को मिनिस्टर बना दिया था। (व्यवधान)

श्री जनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह इस प्रश्न से उठता नहीं है। जहां तक एम. एल. ए. और एम. पी. का सवाल है, किसी भी आदमी को बनाने के बारे में भारत के लोग डिसाइड करते हैं, आप और हम डिसाइड नहीं करते हैं।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In recent days, this sabotage and also hijacking are increasing in the country. Apart from banning taking of Kirpans and daggers with the passengers, what are the other measures taken by the security pople to curb these things?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, several measures have been taken for security reasons in the Airports. It is a long instruction and if you like, I can place it on the table of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Inspite of the security arrangements which are existing not only at our airports but at airports abroad also for checking the passengers, hijacking seems, really, to be on the increase around the world. I would like to know whether apart from security check of passengers, there is any proposal under consideration to provide the pilot and the co-pilot with any kind of small arms to protect themselves, if necessary, in such cases?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, at present there is no such proposal. But it is also a matter for consideration as to what extent this will help.

Hyderabad Airport as International Airport

*83. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared Hyderabad Airport as an International Airport; and

(b) whether eggs and vegetables are permitted to be exported from that Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, Hyderabad is having all conditions to become an international airport, and also in times of emergency, it will be useful to our country. Therefore, the reasons for not making it an international airport despite there were many representations to the Government, may be explained.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, there is no qualifications as such laid down for declaring the airport to be an international airport. So far as the operations of the international flights to any other airport which is not an international airport are concerned, if any aircraft wants to land from any other country, either by a full chartered service or say by any other way, it can always do so. We have got four international airports, namely, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Trivandrum is not an international airport, but still the international passengers come.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Egg is sold at 43 paise to gulf countries and, therefore, it is becoming very difficult for our people to compete with other countries. Now, I learn that only 10 per cent of the concession is given. I want to I know whether the Government can give 50 per cent concession at least.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

Loan from I. M. F.

†

*84. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund for granting loan of five billion dollars to India with details thereof;

(b) whether these conditions interfere with the independence of our country in financial matters;

(c) whether these conditions have been accepted by the Government of India; and

(d) the present position of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Statement has already been made in the House on November 23, 1981 regarding India's extended arrangement with the I.M.F.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss it threadbare.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are going to have a full discussion on the 2nd.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is true that this will be discussed. But it is an important Question. I am not wasting time, I am rather utilising the time.

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to your own judgment. We are going to have a discussion for about 8 hours.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: When the Question has appeared in the List of Questions, he has the right to ask two supplementaries. You should allow him.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you persist in this? You are unnecessarily taking double the time of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I shall ask only one question. I have gone through the statement. It hides many things, rather it reveals nothing. The IMF naturally grants loans on certain terms and conditions. I have with me the memorandum and also a copy of the letter sent by our Finance Minister to the IMF authorities and also the subsequent clarification given by the Finance Minister.

My only question is this. In his letter, he has stated that he will adhere to the accepted policies of Parliament. Then, a clarification was sought and the IMF authorities were satisfied. I want to know what clarification was sought and how you satisfied them about the conditions imposed by them. I want to know, in case the accepted policies of Parliament and the policies of IMF are in conflict, what is he going to do? Normally, the IMF imposes harsh conditions and he has to abide by them. There is a performance clause. If you do not do it, they will withhold the next instalment. Please tell us what were the conditions, how you responded to that and what was your second clarification?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have myself asked for a debate for the purpose of giving the fullest information. But so far as the part which the hon. Member wanted as a clarification, that alone I will explain. In the letter which the Finance Minister of India submitted to the IMF, paragraph 5 of that letter contains...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Where is the Agreement?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have already placed it in the Library. The Hon. Member, Mr. Vajpayee, is really an expert on international affairs. But he is not an expert on IMF affairs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not claim to be an expert. There can be no meaningful discussion unless all the terms and conditions of the Agreement are placed before Parliament.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All have been given, he is under a misapprehension. Everything has been placed in the Library.

In that we said that we will consult the IMF in respect of all policies. But so far as adoption is concerned, we said, we will adopt only those policies and programmes which are approved by Parliament. This is the statement. They wanted to know whether we intend to consult them only in respect of those matters adopted by Parliament or in respect of all matters. Under article 4 of the agreement of the IMF, all of us are members. We are bound to consult them on all matters. We have no objection to consult them on all matters. But we said that we will adopt only those policies and programmes which have been approved by Parliament and that is the position. That is the clarification.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is the clarification which the IMF authorities have given:—

"The Government of India provided the following explanation, transmitted by Mr. Narasimham, Executive Director elected by India, in a memorandum dated September 2, 1981, to clarify the Government's intentions with regard to the understandings on consultations set forth by the Ministers of Finance in paragraph 5 of his letter of September 21, 1981.

"The additional wording suggested in paragraph 5 of the letter forwarding Government of India's statement of economic policies, namely, "consistent with national policies accepted by Parliament" and "Government measures, which are in line with its declared policies" are meant to refer to actual adoption of measures and is not intended to exclude from the consultation provided for in that paragraph any policies that the Fund considers are and would be consistent with achieving the objectives of the programme."

Now the simple fact is that the IMF actually imposes performance clauses. You are to agree to those clauses. You have agreed, as the

IMF authorities say, that the Government of India will also take into consideration the policies of the IMF and you have exposed the whole Indian economy to IMF scrutiny.

My question is, does it not infringe upon the economic sovereignty of a nation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Hon. Member's interpretation is totally incorrect. We will consult with the IMF in respect of all policies. But we will adopt only those policies which are approved by Parliament and this is the wording and this is what it stands for. You can read it. I have put it in the library. You can get copies. There is nothing about it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In view of the fact that we are going to have a debate on this issue on the 2nd December, I would not like to interfere or to enter into any controversial matters at this stage. But I would like to seek one clarification from the Hon. Finance Minister and that is this:

Whether, apart from the documents that he has placed in the library, there is any other Memorandum of Understanding, orally, with the IMF. If so, is the Finance Minister prepared to disclose the points of understanding which have not been reduced to writing?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will explain the procedure. The Finance Minister of the country which applies for an extended facility, makes an application, a letter.

It is followed by a Statement of Policies and Programmes which the country intends to follow in order to overcome its balance of payments difficulties and problems.

Thirdly, the IMF makes an internal assessment with which we are not concerned. They make an internal assessment with their expert staff and that assessment is submitted to the Executive Board and the Executive Board sanctions the loan. This is the procedure.

I have placed in the library the letter of my request and the policy statement with regard to programmes and policies.

I have not placed the bank's assessment in the library because it is not my document.

I have placed in the library the clarificatory letter also. Every one of the pieces of paper dealing with the IMF has been placed in the library.

There is nothing in the IMF procedure like oral understanding and written understanding. There is only one understanding.

AN HON. MEMBER: That creates misunderstanding.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two words: one is 'understanding' and the other is 'misunderstanding'.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: There is also another—'secret understanding'.

MR. SPEAKER: That is conspiracy.

Next Question Mr. Balanandan.

Trade Deficit

*85. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade deficit is now expected to widen to Rs. 6,000 crores in the current year as against Rs 5626 crores

**Not recorded.

during 1980-81, Rs. 2563 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 1088 crores in 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the provisional data, the deficit of India's foreign trade during the first half of 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 2280 crores, which is lower than the revised deficit of Rs. 3035 crores in the corresponding period of previous year. With step up in exports and efforts to increase the domestic production of essential imports like POL, fertilizers, steel, non-ferrous metals, etc., it is expected that the trade deficit during 1981-82 may be lower than that of the last year.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: From the Minister's reply it is seen that, in 1981-82, compared to the first six months of the last year, the deficit will be less. But the *Economic Times* dated 30-9-1981 says:

> "The trade deficit is now expected to widen to Rs. 6,000 crores in the current year as against Rs. 5,620 crores during 1980-81."

The Minister has also said that the figures are provisional. Therefore, his statement cannot be taken as final. Considering the general trend everybody can assume that our trade deficit is going to increase. The prescriptions or the steps the Government intend to take are to step up exports and to increase internal production of goods which are being imported into India. On the face of it this is the line with which everybody will agree. But the facts are otherwise in the country. I can cite some examples. I am not quoting much. In his letter to the IMF, the Finance Minister has cited one small thing:

> "...weak market demand and restricted access for our exports due to increased protectionism in the international market."

In the world market, they are restricting imports, they are imposing protectionism. That is the position in the international market. Therefore, we can only limp into the international market to increase our exports. What can we do here? This is not in our hands. The other countries have to agree. The only thing that we can do is, we can have more protectionism in our country; our imports have to be restricted. In this case also I would like to quote from the statement that the Finance Minister himself has given to the IMF. He has said in that:

> "It is our intention to carry forward the progress achieved over recent years towards liberalisation of imports of raw materials, intermediate and capital goods."

He has also said:

> "...selective import policy steps to reduce levels of protection of domestic industry will be considered."

Therefore, it amounts to liberalisation of imports into our country. The point is this. The Minister has stated that they are going to restrict imports. But the policy that is envisaged here is otherwise...

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The Minister has stated in his reply that they are going to restrict imports. But the fact is the other way. Therefore, may I ask him whether this policy will help in reducing our trade balance?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact the hon. Member tried to point out as if whatever the Finance Minister has mentioned to IMF is standing in the way of having an import policy in a particular line. When I placed the import-export policy in early May this year, I explained that I

would term it as neither liberal nor rigid. I defined the export-import policy as flexible and necessary to our Government.

Hon. Members would appreciate the policy is being pursued from 1977-78 and I have not changed it basically. I am continuing the same policy. Therefore, if you say, 'The liberalised policy which you initiated in 1977-78 continued in 1978-79 and 1979-80', I am following more or less the same policy. You may call it rigid or liberal—whatever you may like. In regard to the position as to what is the flexibility, this year I have taken a large number of items from OGL and placed them on the restricted list when I found it necessary to meet the requirements of the economy. When I am talking of reducing imports, the hon. Members know that in certain areas we did not depend on imports earlier, but because of the domestic demand and supply constrains and lack of production in certain sectors like cement, aluminium, steel and sugar ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Wheat also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: ... we had to import. But this year we can reduce the import of steel. Last year we imported 1.6 million tonnes. This year the import of steel is expected to be lower. Nobody is going to prevent it. Similarly in cement last lear we had to import 2 million tonnes. But this year we may reduce it because production is picking up from 18.5 million tonnes to 21 millon tonnes. Then, India is a traditional exporter of sugar, but, for the last two years we had to import sugar. This year instead of importing sugar we are exporting it. Therefore, this policy is permissible. IMF or anybody does not stand in the way of it.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I have one more question to ask. Sir, in to-day's international context every country in the world is tightening or imposing restrictions on imports and improving self-reliance. Self-reliance has to be developed and for that, if you have an open door policy—even to import outmoded machinery from other countries, how can we develop self-reliance? Therefore, I request the Government to see that to protect itself, self-reliance has to be improved and to that extent, liberalisation has to be stopped.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is a matter of approach. When I mentioned that I have taken a large number of items out of the OGL and placed them on the restricted list or banned them, if the hon. member has not taken the hint, I cannot help it.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: So far as this adverse balance of trade is concerned, may I ask whether it is a fact that the capitalist countries with a design and motive are trying to scuttle India's imports? (2) In that case I want to know whether the Indian Government is going to explore the possibilities of exporting more commodities to the Latin American countries and other smaller countries.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is true that some of the industrialised countries are resorting to protectionism and we have taken it up in various international formus. At the same time we are exploring the possibilities of diversifying our market in new areas.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Is it not a fact that the number of collaborations that are being signed has very much increased? In that, actually the Government has gone in for a much larger scope of imports which is creating hindrance instead of helping the idea of import substitution.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is not correct. We permit imports only in areas where we require either the technology or the machinery and

not at the cost of indigenous availability or indigenous capability.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Sir, the Minister, in his reply, has stated that Government is liberal in the import of articles which are not produced in abundance in our country. But may I ask him why articles such as coconut oil and other edible oils, cocoa and rubber which are produced in abundance in our country are also allowed to be imported by Government? Because of that the agricultural economy of the State of Kerala particularly suffers. Why is Government allowing such imports and why is the Government trying again to come to some agreement with other countries for such imports?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, this is too general a question. As I mentioned it depends on each item—it depends on the availability and demand. As regards rubber, I can say that the availability is 1,50,000 tonnes. If the demand is 1,70,000 tonnes, there is a gap which has to be bridged by the import. Otherwise the small units will have to be closed down. They won't get raw materials. It has actually happened in a large number of small scale units. Rubber units are shifting to other countries.

Coming to edible oil the hon. Member knows that the total demand as projected by the Ministry of Agriculture is roughly about 39 lakh tonnes whereas the total production is about 26 lakh tonnes. There is a gap of 13 lakh tonnes. Over and above this, there is need to meet the demands of the vanaspati industry. How are we going to bridge this gap? You will have to accept this position that there will be a tremendous gap in regard to edible oil which will have to be bridged by importing from outside. You cannot have it bothways. In regard to Cocoa, I do not know why the hon. Members are agitated. Last year it was under O. G. L. I have put it under the restricted list and I have informed the hon. Member that I have permitted the import of 75 tonnes of cocoa. Against that I had permitted export of it also, I do not have the exact figure of cocoa export with me. I do not recollect it. But, it would be more than 200 tonnes. Therefore, it is not going to affect the economy of Kerala. There is a gap between demand and supply and we shall have to take the decision on each individual item.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: What about import of edible oil?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Bhoi.

DR. KRUPASINDHDU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the light of mounting deficit, Government further liberalised the policy in respect of export-oriented industries. Will the Minister be pleased to state how many proposals have been received by Government and how many have been sanctioned and whether the same facilities will be extended to non-resident Indians who want to come back to set up industries here?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the exact figure as to how many proposals under the export-oriented scheme have been received and have been approved, is concerned I do not have them. But I shall pass on the figures to the hon. Member later on. But, in regard to facilities given to non-resident Indians, apart from the facilities which they can avail of under this scheme, there are certain other facilities which the Ministry of Finance extends to them from time to time they are entitled to bring their goods here.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Mr. Kodiyan.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, this is a misleading answer.

MR. SPEAKER: There is rule 115. You come under that rule. Mr. Kodiyan.

Lifting of ban on export of sugar

±

*86. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ban on sugar export has been lifted by Government;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefore;

(c) whether this announcement had any effect on the indigenous prices of sugar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHRUSHEED ALAM KHAN): (b) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ban was lifted on 2-11-81 as exportable surplus is expected in the current sugar year (October, 1981—September, 1982).

(c) There are no such indications.

(d) Question does not arise.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that exportable surplus of sugar is expected this year. I want to know what is the total quantity of exportable sugar available for 1981-82 and also what amount of sugar quota under the International Sugar Agreement is to be allotted to India in view of the fact that in the last three years we had defaulted in the export of sugar even though the country had been allotted a quota. Sir, the quotas are decided on the basis of performance of each country in the preceding three years and as we had not exported at all in the last three years how does the Government expect a sizeable export of sugar this year?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, we expect that the total availability this year will be 74-96 lakh metric tonnes and our total consumption will be 57 lakh metric tonnes. We will have about seven to eight lakh metric tonnes of sugar available for export after maintaining 10 lakh metric tonnes as surplus in our buffer stock. Sir, as we have not been exporting for the last two years we have made a special request to the sugar importing countries that this year we will be able to export. Since we want to remain in the export market it is necessary that we should export this year and this year our share of export will be seven to eight lakh metric tonnes.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, the sugar export policy has often resulted in creation of artificial scarcity and high prices in the home market. May I know whether Government are taking steps to guard against recurrence of such a situation in future?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, in 1979-80 the production of sugar was only 38.59 lakh metric tonnes and, as such, there was shortage. Now, in order to increase production of sugar we have taken special steps by fixing higher statutory minimum price and excise duty rebate for early crushing and we expect a surplus of 17.9 lakh metric tonnes this year. Therefore, there is no possibility of sugar shortage this year and there is no such apprehension that there will be artificial creation of shortage.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो चीनी के बारे में जवाब दिया है, उससे स्पष्ट है कि हमारी सरकार की नीति चीनी के बारे में आए दिन परिवर्तित होती रहती है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपको यह आभास नहीं था कि अगले वर्ष हमारे देश में चीनी का उत्पादन अधिक होगा ? अगर यह आभास था तो फिर बाहर से चीनी क्यों मंगवानी पड़ी और उसका असर क्या हुआ ?

दूसरा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि चीनी के दाम कम करो और दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाओ । दोनों बातें एक दूसरे की विरोधी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित करने की कोशिश की गई है कि जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं, उनको उचित मूल्य मिले और केवल उपभोक्ताओं के हित को ही ध्यान में न रखा जाए, बल्कि जो उत्पादन करते हैं, उनके हितों को भी ध्यान में रखा जाए । चीनी का दाम इतना कम न हो जाए कि उसका असर चीनी के उत्पादन पर पड़े । होता यह है कि जिस वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन अधिक होता है, उस साल मूल्य कम हो जाते हैं* । इसका प्रभाव यह पड़ता है कि फिर अगले दो सालों तक चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो जाता है, क्योंकि किसान गन्ना कम बोता है । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित होगी, जिससे गन्ना बोने वाले किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिले और गन्ने के दाम अच्छे दिए जाएं ।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : मान्यवर, गन्ना उत्पादकों को इस वर्ष और पिछले वर्ष जो मूल्य दिए गए हैं, उससे वे काफी संतुष्ट हैं। हमने इस साल जो दो लाख टन चीनी इंपोर्ट थी, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि फ्री सेल शुगर के मूल्यों में काफी गिरावट आई है, जो इस प्रकार है ---

	अप्रैल, 1981	नवम्बर, 1981
	रुपये प्रति क्विंटल	रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
नई दिल्ली	785	605
कानपुर	750	585
कलकत्ता	830	585
बम्बई	740	552
मद्रास	750	515

यह मूल्यों में कमी चीनी इंपोर्ट करने की वजह से हुई है ।

जहां तक नीति का सवाल है, नीति यह देखकर तय की जाती है कि कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन होगा और कितनी चीनी की जरूरत है । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हम नीति निर्धारित करते हैं ।

Re-issue of Bearer Bonds

†

*87. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to re issue Bearer Bonds; if so, the details and the expected amount;

(b) what were the considerations that weighed with Government to stop the issue of Bearer Bonds issued at the beginning of the year 1981; and

(c) what are the reasons for re-introduction of the sale of Bearer Bonds though there was a lot of criticism by a large section of the people?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Re-issue of Bearer Bonds

The Special Bearer Bonds, 1981 are being placed on sale again for one month from 1st December, 1981. During this period, the bonds will also be sold through selected nationalised

banks in addition to Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India and its subsidiary Banks.

The Budget Estimates 1981-1982 assume credit of Rs. 800 crores from sale of these bonds but only Rs. 296.91 crores were collected during the current financial year.

The sale of Bearer Bonds was suspended after 30th April, 1981 in view of prolonged litigation in the Supreme Court. The decision to reintroduce tne sale of bonds has been taken in the context of Supreme Court's judgement upholding the Constitutional validity of the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme and with a view to make up the shortfall in realisation assumed in the Budget.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, after the Supreme Court has given its verdict, the Finance Minister has won a legal battle in respect of the issue and sale of Bearer Bonds.

May I appeal before the conscience court of Mr. Venkataraman on moral and ethical grounds to stop the issue of these black bonds?

I say this because an honest taxpayer, is forced to pay his tax through his nose whereas a blackmarketeer, a smuggler, a corrupt person, and other unsocial elments are protected. They will not be paying any tax on large part of their wealth. Thereby he has given them an opportunity to convert their black money into white money. Is this just? Is it proper? By this, will he not be encouraging the blackmarketeer to earn more wealth?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the propriety of the legislation has been debated at full length in both the Houses of Parliament. It has been adopted by both the Houses of Parliament.

Sir, Democracy implies carrying the majority, not satisfying everybody.

I know Mr. Shamanna has got a conscientious objection. But I cannot satisfy 100 per cent. I have the support of the majority in tne House. Both the Houses have carried the Legislation. The propriety of the legislation has been discussed and fully thrashed out. Therefore, there is no point in merely saying it again and again that it is black bond, and this and that.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I know that Mr. Venkataraman will stick to his guns. But at the same time may I suggest one thing to the Finance Minister? In respect of all those persons about whom the Government has got any doubt, why cannot the Government ask them to give their assets in 1971 and also their assets in 1981 and also the difference between these two? If it is true, their wealth may be confiscated or they may be taxed. Is it possible to do that?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not sure of the legal validity of the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It has been announced that this time when the Bearer Bonds are going to be issued afresh, they will be available for sale not only in this country but abroad also. He will kindly confirm this fact. What are those agencies abroad which are going to be used for the sale of the Bearer Bonds? The question is: it has been pointed out in some quarters that because everything is under a cloak of secrecy and the purchasers of the Bond are not to reveal their identiy, there is a danger, serious danger, that this sale abroad may enable a large amount of foreign funds to be channeled

through to this country in order to finance those separatist and devisive movements which are going on in various parts of the country. What safeguards and what precaution can possibly be taken against this? Could he tell the House? Because all that the persons abroad has to do is to buy a Bond, send it here to somebody and it will be cashed here. That money will be available for any purpose without revealing the identity of those who are handling the money. The foreign money can be sent through this channel for financing various types of separatist and divisive and other movements which are against the interests of the country.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The proposal to sell Bearer Bonds abroad is not new. It was in the original issue itself. Actually an amount of Rs. 220 crores was subscribed for this Bonds upto 30th April in London and about Rs. 0.60 lakhs in Bahrein. Therefore, there is nothing new in what we are doing.

As regards the second point raised by the non. Member, namely possible abuse, I wish to inform him that these bonds cannot be redeemed for a period of 10 years and therefore immediately there is no question of this bond being purchased for somebody, sent over to India and cashed and used for illegal purposes.

The third point which I would like to mention is that it is not only these bonds but there are other illegle means bv which money might be flowing. It is the endeavour of the Government to prevent such flows whether it is through bonds or otherwise for improper and illegal purposes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say that this bond will be immediately cashable. The point is that once it is transferred from one hand to anothtr, it becomes like a promisory note against which it is possible to borrow money because we see what is going on in this country now.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Prudence and wisdom have prevailed on the Supreme Court. If we say something about the judiciary it may be considered as an attack on the judiciary. However, this House is fully aware that many enactments are upheld by the Supreme Court, especially in the economic field. Regarding this Act itself, it was said that its validity is now upheld by the Supreme Court I would like to know how many more Acts were challenged before the Supreme Court in relation to the economic aspects and what steps Government has taken in this regard.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is very difficult for me to give all the challenges which have been raised in the Courts. All that I want to correct the hon. Member's question is that this was not stayed. The matter went up to the Supreme Court and it was pending in the Supreme Court and it was not stayed. We stopped it because there was a prolonged litigation.

Payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees

*88. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three additional Dearness Allowance instalments have become due to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be announced;

(c) whether Government are considering to merge part of Dearness Allowance with pay; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Consequent on the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General, 1960=100) crossing 408 points at the end of May, 1961, the Government have sanctioned one more DA instalment to the Central Government employees from 1-6-1981. The 12-monthly index average has registered a further 9 point increase at the end of July 1981 and another 9 point increase at the end of September, 1981. Consequently, two more DA instalments from 1-8-1981 and 1-10-1981 respectively have become due for consideration. The qutstion of payment of these instalments will receive the consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) A demand of the Staff Side of tne National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) for the merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned upto the index level 344 with pay for all purposes is at present before a Committee of the National Council. The matter is also under informal discussion with some representatives of the Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the Finance Ministry's predicament apparently is not easy to solve. Delay in payment of additional dearness allowance has been widely construed as a move towards the wage and dearness allowance freeze partially or totally not for the Government employees alone, but also for other sections of the working class. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government to freeze D.A. or to impound the additional dearness allowance and then to transfer it to Provident Fund.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: All aspects of this question have to be understood properly. The total recurring bill for payment of dearness allowance instalments sanctioned so far by the Central Government to its employees will be Rs. 1460 crores per annum. The Government may have to sanction further additional dearness allowance also. In view of the heavy financial liability already being incurred or likely to be incurred in the near future by the Government, Government has naturally to consider the question in detail before undertaking any additional financial liabilities. Regarding impounding of dearness allowance, a suggestion has come and it is under discussion. We are discussing with the concerned authorities of the staff saide also but no decision has been taken.

SHRI JANRADHANA POOJARY: What about the wage and D. A. freeze?

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Various suggestions are there, but no decision has been taken.

AN. HON MEMBER: But you do not rule that out.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: First is suggestion, then discussions, consideration and then comes the decision.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Additional payment of dearness allowance with the 8-point increase in the consumer index price, will definitely have an effect on the economy, Does it not amount to deficit financing?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I have already expressed the dimensions of the result of accepting payment of one instalment of further D.A.

and the total amount which is involved for the whole year. Therefore, it has got its repercussions on the budgetary provisions as also other things.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Three additional instalments of dearness allowance became due from Ist June, Ist August and Ist October, 1981 to the Central Government employees, of which only the June instalment has been ordered to be paid. In this connection, the demand of the employees union is that dearness allowance at the cost of living index at 344 points should be merged with the basic salary, but the Government is offering merger of D.A. at 312 points. provided the employees agree to fifty per cent impounding of D. A. and three years moratorium on other demands. JCM is the proper forum to discuss and settle this matter. The last meeting of the JCM was held in July, 1981 and since then no meeting has been called and in the backdoor process, the Government is trying to discuss the matter informally with some other unions. My specific question is whether the Government is ready to call an immediate meeting of the JCM and settle this matter in that forum. If it is not settled there, it could then be sent for arbitration.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: As I have stated, there are many such suggestions on this question. These suggestions are under consideration and discussion stage before the JCM. The staff side and the Government side are both represented in that Committee, and all the suggestions are being considered. Therefore, I cannot say definitely what will be the result after discussion of the suggestions; what schemes will be approved; and then it will be placed before the government for decision. Nothing can be said at present.

SHRI SATYAGOPAI MISRA: Sir, my question has not been answered. I asked whether the Government will call a meeting of the JCM immediately? That is the proper forum for discussion.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir all these meetings are called by the appropriate convener and it is being considered. In 1980, the JCM submitted this item for examination of the Committee. They have set up a Committee and the Committee is considering it, and after that it will go before the full Committee of the JCM.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: According to the Statement the average index has registered a further nine point increase at the end of July 1981; and another nine point increase at the end of September 1981. Sir, this admission belies Government's claim that prices are coming down. If prices are coming down, then why has the Government to pay more instalments of dearness allowance?

But my question is different. Is it a fact that the employees have been complaining that the very compilation of price index is faulty and it should be looked into again? I would like to know whether this question has been taken up by the Joint Consultative machinery.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I presume my esteemed friend, Shri Atal Bihari, does not want an answer to the earlier part of the question. If he wants, I can give it, because I have been giving it every day. The difference between the whole-sale price index and the retail price, the consumer price index has been explained time and again in the House. There is a time-lag in the fall of whole-sale price index and the consumer price index. In fact, whatever were the faults and sins of the previous Government, delay of eight to ten months takes place in its reflection in the consumers price index. That is why I said the difference between the wholesale price index and the consumers price index is account-

ed for the delay in the time lag in such adjustments.

Now so far as the other point is concerned ..

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: But you have paid compliments to the previous Government in your Memorandum to the I. M. F. for 1978-79 in the first three sentences.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Please reserve it for the debate. Don't exhaust all your points immediately.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I don't have to borrow energy from outside as you are doing.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I don't know whether Satish is interested in preventing me from answering Mr Atal Bihari.

So far as the other question is concerned, there is a feeling that the compilation of the cost of living index i.e. the consumers' price index does not reflect the change in the pattern of consumption now; and that has been examined by a committee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, he did not reply about this fraudulent method of compilation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is exactly what I have answered. I said there is a complaint about the consumers' price index and its compilation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You rejected the Rath Committee Report because that was uncomfortable for you. That is why you have appointed another Committee.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You can put a question on that then I will give you the reasons.

*(Interruptions)***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dacoities in Banks

*82. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that every day some sort of dacoity is committed in one or the other bank in the country;

(b) the number of such bank dacoities committeed during the year 1981, together with the amount involved;

(c) whether it is a fact that these dacoities have been committed generally in the branches of the nationalised banks and not in the branches of the non-nationalised or foreign banks; and

(d) if so, the particular reasons thereof and what concrete steps Government have taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:) (a): No. Sir.

(b) Between the Ist of January and 31st of October, 1981 there were in all thirty-three cases of dacoities|robberies in banks. Altogether the dacoits|rubbers robbed the banks of cash Rs. 54.65 lakhs, gold ornaments estimated at Rs. 57 lakhs and bank drafts of Rs. 3.38 lakhs.

(c) and (d) Out of the 33 dacoities|robberies during the year 1981 (upto October), 4 have occurred in private sector banks and rest in Nationalised Banks. More than 88 per cent of the branches of commercial banks and most of the important branches having heavy cash balances are in the public sector.

Prevention of crime like dacoity and robbery is essentially within the sphere of responsibility of the State

---

**Not recorded.

Governments. At the same time, Central Government, on its part, have issued instructions to all the public sector banks asking them to review and strengthen their existing security arrangements.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant and HSCO

*89. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expand both the sick Durgapur Steel Plant and Indian Iron and Steel Company to make them economically viable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of steps Government propose to take for the modernisation of the plants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Certain proposals to modernise/expand these plants are under consideration and final decisions have yet to be taken.

Expansion of Civil Aviation facilities in Gauhati, Agartala and other North East region airports

*90. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared schemes for expansion of Civil Aviation facilities in Gauhati airport, Agartala and the North Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A statement giving details of schemes planned during 6th Five Year Plan 1980—85 is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Airport	Facilities to be provided	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gauhati	Development of Airport for Airbus is Planned at the cost of Rs. 5.05 Crores	
		1. Development of runway complex	187.90
		2. Extension/Modification of Terminal building	37.14
		3. Provision of additional Radio Navigational Aids	208.00
		4. Augmentation of Safety Services and security facilities	72.62
		Total	505.66

1	2	3	4
2.	Agartala	The development for airport for Boeing 737 is planned at a cost of Rs. 347 lakhs as under :	
		1. Development of runway	258.56
		2. Development of terminal building	12.98
		3. Development of telecommunication and Radio Navigational Aids	25.00
		4. Augmentation of Safety Services, Visual Aids and Security equipment	50.46
		Total	347.00
DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER AIRPORTS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION			
1.	Mohanbari	1. Development of runway	152.00
		2. Augmentation of Radio Navigational aids	25.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services and Security Equipment	12.24
		Total	189.24
2.	Imphal	1. Development of runway	9.86
		2. Augmentation of Radio Navigational aids	25.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	1.00
		Total	25.86
3.	Jorhat	Construction of New Apron, Civil Enclave including Terminal Building and Taxi track.	35.68
4.	Lilabari	1. Development of runway	30.00
		2. Augmentation of Communication aids	8.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	0.24
		Total	38.24

1	2	3	4
5.	Rupsi	1. Development of runway	43.88
		2. Augmentation of Radio Navigational aids	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	14.84
		Total	73.72
6.	Kamalpur	1. Development of runway	32.94
		2. Augmentation of Radio Navigational aids.	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	14.84
		Total	62.78
7.	Passighat	1. Development of runway	12.64
		2. Augmentation of Radio Navigational aids.	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Servics	14.84
		Total	42.48
8.	Daparijo	1. Development of runway	11.67
		2. Augmentation of Radio Navigational aids.	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	14.84
		Total	41.51
9.	Zero	1. Development of runway	10. 64
		2. Augmentation of Radio Navigational aids.	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	14.84
		Total	40.48

1	2	3	4
10.	Barapani	1. Development of Runway	1.63
		2. Augmentation of Radio Navigational aids.	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	14.84
		Total	31.47
11.	Silchar	1. Development of Runway	12.41
		2. Augmentation of Communication Aids.	25.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services.	0.24
		Total	27.65
12.	Tezu	1. The runway is fit to cater the requirements of Vayudoot operation.	
		2. Augmentation of Communication Aids	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	14.84
		Total	29.84
13.	Cooch Bihar	1. Development of Runway	30.31
		2. Augmentation of Communication Aids	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	14.84
		Total	60.15
14.	Kailashar	1. Development of Runway	36.97
		2. Augmentation of Communication Aids	15.00
		3. Augmentation of Safety Services	14.84
		Total	66.81
15.	Dimapur	1. Development of Terminal Building	5.00
16.	Kohima	1. Development of New Airport for STOL at a cost of Rs. 250 lakhs.	40.00
17.	Itanagar	1. Development of New Airport for STOL at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs.	42.00
18.	Gangtok	1. Development of New Airport for STOL at a cost of Rs. 400 lakhs.	90.00
19.	Aizwal	1. Development of New Airport for STOL at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs.	30.00

कालीन निर्यातकों की समस्याएं

*91. **श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जर्मन मुद्रा के अवमूल्यन के कारण मिर्जापुर भदोई क्षेत्र के कालीन निर्माताओं और निर्यातकों के सामने आ रही समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें किस तरह की राहत दी जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । इन समस्याओं पर कालीन विनिर्माताओं और निर्यातकों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया है । उनके द्वारा उठाई गई मुख्य समस्या थी तय कीमतों पर खेपों को स्वीकार करने में आयातकों की अनिच्छा जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप निर्यात आय देश को वापिस भेजने में विलम्ब हुआ । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से ऐसे मामलों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

दीर्घावधि उपाय के रूप में, कालीन निर्यातकों के लाभ के लिए नए तथा वैकल्पिक बाजारों का पता लगाने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

Linking of Calcutta with Cooch Behar and Asansol by Vayudoot

*92. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot service linking Calcutta with Cooch Behar and Asansol is proposed to be introduced;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Necessary estimates have been sanctioned. There is no proposal at present to connect Asansol.

Setting up of Fourth Pay Commission

*93. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up Fourth Pay Commission to revise the pay scales of the Central Government employees in view of the present poor economic conditions of the employees; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): No, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The present pay structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. In para 16 of Chapter 55 of their Reports, the Commission had recommended that, should the price level rise above 12 monthly average of 272 (1960-100), Government should eview the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. On the price level rising above the said limit, Government reviewed the position and decided that additional DA will be admissible in accordance with the scheme recommended by the Third Pay Commission. Thus, the Government employees are allowed one instalment of DA when there is a 8 point increase in the monthly average consumer price index. The last DA instalment has been sanctioned with effect from

1-6-1981 when the 12-monthly average consumer price index reached 408 point. However, the sanction of an instalment of DA is not automatic, but is considered by Government in the light of various factors.

Private Capital for Creating Additional Capacity for Production of Pig Iron

*94. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering some plans to attract fresh private capital for creating additional capacity for the production of pig iron; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No plans to attract private capital for creating additional capacity for the production of pig iron are under consideration of the Government, but applications from private/public sector units for Letters of Intent for production of pig iron are being considered at present.

Supply of Yarn to Handloom Weavers

*95. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to review their policy regarding supply of yarn to handloom weavers; and

(b) if so, the details of Government plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The existing policy appears to be faily adequate to meet the needs of the handloom sector for yarn.

(b) For ensuring supply of yarn in sufficient quantities to the handloom weavers, Government have imposed a statutory obligation on all spinning mills to pack at least 50 per cent of the yarn ment for market deliveries in the form of hanks. Out of this, 85 per cent should be in counts of 40s and below which are mainly used by the handloom sector. Besides, certain *ad-hoc* arrangement for short term supplies through National Textile Corporation and Indian Cotton Mills Federation are taken to take care of short-term problems of rising prices and shortages in specific areas.

To meet the target of production of 4100 million metres by 1984-85, additional spindlage of 2.1 millions is being planned. Of this, nearly 1 million will be in the cooperative sector which will ensure captive availability of yarn for the handloom sector.

Iron Ore Pellet Plant, Mangalore

*96. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iron Ore Pellet Plant is being set up with Romanian help at Mangalore in Karnataka;

(b) if so, what would be the estimated cost and capacity of the plant; and

(c) the nature of help that is being given by Romania?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the plant is Rs. 87.05 crores and its capacity will be 3 million tonnes of pellets per annum.

(c) M/s. Uzinexportimport of Romania will supply the basic engineering and technical know-how, and critical items of equipment in collaboration with Lurgi Chemie of West Germany and Lurgi of France. It will also provide project supervision and monitoring services at site. This contract is for Rs. 49.49 crores and the entire payment is expected to be made to Romania by export of Kudremukh iron ore concentrate.

Flight between Asansol and Cooch Behar

*97. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce flight between Asansol and Cooch Behar and linking Berhampore with Malda, Jalpaiguri, Balurghat and Darjeeling;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The proposal is to connect Cooch Behar by Vayudoot services which will be connected to Calcutta when the airport is ready for operation.

Overdrafts by States

*98. SHRI P. NAMGYAL:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are resorting to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India and this tendency has increased during the recent past;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing State-wise outstanding amount as on 31st March, 1981 and 31st October, 1981 separately as a result of overdraft will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) steps taken to check the overdrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI CAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The States closed the year 1980-81 with a total overdraft of Rs. 535.90 crores. Their overdrafts as on 31st October, 1981 was Rs. 781.69 crores, thus indicating an increase in the levels of overdrafts drawn by them.

A statement showing the State-wise overdraft as of 31st March 1981 and as of 31st October 1981 is at Annexure.

In accordance with the scheme of regulation of States' overdrafts, the States are expected to adjust the pace of expenditure to the inflow of receipts and to avoid overdraft in their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India for more than 7 working days. The overdrafts of the States reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude from day-to-day. Overdrafts result either on account of structural imbalances in the budgets of the States or on account of temporary aberrations in the cash flow of the States. The Government has, therefore, been having discussions with those States running overdrafts in order to correct the situation where there appear to be structural imbalances in the budgets,

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the State-wise overdraft as of 31st March 1981 and as of 31st October 1981

(*Rs. Crores*)

States	Overdraft as on 31-3-1981 (Adjusted for closure of accounts on 31-3-1981)	Overdraft as on 31-10-1981
1. Assam	33·05	38·65
2. Gujarat	17·59	35·59
3. Haryana	36·01	37·00
4. Himachal Pradesh	..	4·32
5. Karnataka	14·37	16·42
6. Kerala	..	40·84
7. Madhya Pradesh	97·93	78·05
8. Maharashtra	..	54·32
9. Manipur	22·49	12·55
10. Nagaland	0·64	..
11. Orissa	..	2·24
12. Punjab	64·01	112·63
13. Rajasthan	143·27	182·78
14. Tripura	9·46	2·04
15. West Bengal	97·08	164·26
Total	535·90	781·59

Steel Plant at Paradip

*99. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that with British collaboration the port based steel plant at Paradip (Orissa) will be commissioned during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure it will cost to the Union Government and the time limit set for its completion and total employment opportunity it will generate after completion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Government have decided to entrust on turn-key basis the work of establishing Paradip Steel Plant to M/s. Davy Mckee of U.K. subject to the satisfactory settlement of terms and conditions of the contract. As negotiations are in progress it would be premature to give any further details at this stage.

Landing right to foreign Airlines to touch Dum Dum Airport

*100. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not giving landing rights to foreign airlines to touch Dum Dum airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are imposing certain conditions on the foreign airlines regarding this matter; and

(c) reasons behind the decision of the Central Government not to give landing right to foreign airlines at Dum Dum and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No. Sir, so long as operations to Calcutta is within the frequency entitlement under the bilateral air services agreement.

(c) Does not arise.

Central assistance for sericulture in Sixth Plan

921. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central assistance proposed to be spent on sericulture during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the total amount earmarked for Orissa and other States each for this cultivation for the above Plan period;

(c) the amount of Central assistance spent so far from the beginning of the current Plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Central assistance to the States for schemes included in State Plans is sanctioned by way of block loans and grants each year and is not related to any individual scheme, groups of schemes or head of development, except for outlays under certain head or sub-heads which are earmarked. The village and small industries sector (including sericulture) does not come under the earmarked sector.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement indicating outlays proivded for 'Sericulture' under State Sector during Sixth Plan 1980—85.

	States	(Rs. lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400·00
2.	Assam	650·00
3.	Bihar	500·00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	50·00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1200·00
6.	Karnataka	4800·00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	350·00
8.	Manipur	516·20
9.	Maharashtra	40·00
10.	Meghalaya	88·89
11.	Nagaland	58·00
12.	Orissa	275·00
13.	Punjab	30·00
14.	Sikkim	1·00
15.	Tamil Nadu	1700·00
16.	Tripura	230·72
17.	Uttar Pradesh	300·00
18.	West Bengal	1500·00
	Union Territories	
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	15·00
20.	Mizoram	50·00
21.	Pondicherry	1·50
	Total	13356·31

Diamonds found at Raipur

922. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the diamonds in large quantity have been found in Raipur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimate of the diamonds found at present; and

(c) the details of the action taken to develop the area?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Vijayanagar Steel Plant

924. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have once again postponed its decision on the Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Examination of the proposal to set up a steel plant at Vijayanagar is under way and is expected to be completed in the near future.

Payment of Arrears of Dearness Allowance to Workers of Bharat Textiles Mills, Bombay

925. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Textile Mills (former Edward Textile Mills Ltd.) Bombay was taken over by Maharashtra Government on 1st May, 1969 and later on by the National Textile Corporation on Ist April, 1974;

(b) if so, whether it is true that there have been large amounts of arrears of dearness allowance payable to the workers for the period from Ist May, 1969 to Ist April, 1974 with the exception of some period for which arrears were paid;

(c) if so, whether the arrears of dearness allowance are proposed to be paid to the workers; and

(d) if so, whether any time limit has been fixed for the payment of arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). This mill was taken over by the Government of Maharashtra on leave and licence basis from the High Court of Bombay on 28th Feb. 1969, to be run as an Unemployment Relief Undertaking. It was re-started with effect from Ist May, 1969. Later on, the management of this mill was taken over by the Central Government with effect from 31st October, 1972. The mill was subsequently nationalised with effect from the Ist April, 1974, under the sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 and its ownership vested in the National Textile Corporation.

At the time of re-starting the mill, the Govt. of Maharashtra reached an understanding with the workers that Dearness Food Allowance (D. F. A.) would be paid at a reduced rate with an assurance that the cut so imposed would be re-paid from the profits earned by the mill in future. The arrears representing the difference in the D.F.A. paid at a reduced rate pertain to the period from 1st May, 1969 to the 31st Jan. 1972 when the mill was under the management of Maharashtra Government. The pre-take-over liabilities are not enforceable against the National Textile Corpora-

tion or the Central Government under the provisions of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974.

मेंढ़कों की टांगों का निर्यात

926. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में निर्दयता पूर्वक मेंढ़क मारे जा रहे हैं और उनकी टांगों का निर्यात किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार मेंढ़कों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग). भारत में पाई जाने वाली मेंढ़कों की अनेक जातियों में से केवल 3 के मेंढ़क पकड़े जाते हैं और निर्यात के लिए उनकी टांगों को प्रोसेस किया जाता है ।

व्यापार के लिये मेंढ़कों का उपयोग किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप धान के खेतों में कीड़ों के प्रकोप में कथित वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में एक याचिका लोक सभा याचिका समिति द्वारा वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को भेजी गई थी । याचिका पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया गया था तथा यह पाया गया कि धान के तने को काटने वाले कीड़ों को नियन्त्रण में रखने में मेंढ़कों की बहुत कम भूमिका होती है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय को भी महाराष्ट्र सरकार से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें मेंढ़क की टांगों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

प्रजनन मौसम के दौरान मेंढ़कों को पकड़ने पर रोक और साथ ही छोटे मेंढ़कों की टांगों के निर्यात पर रोक जैसे उपाय मेंढ़कों की आबादी के संरक्षण के लिये पहले से ही लागू हैं ।

सरकार का मेंढ़कों की टांगों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने का विचार नहीं है ।

Creation of Separate Zone of L.I.C. in Patna

927. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Bihar has requested the Government of India sometime ago to create a separate zone of the L.I.C. to be located in Patna; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No such request appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Publicity for Similipal National Park in Orissa

928. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Similipal National Park in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa is a potential tourist spot;

(b) if so, the number of tourists visited the park during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to give due publicity and information to tourists from abroad; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the State Government records the number of tourists visiting the Park in 1978-79, 1979-80 and

1980-81 were 46,932, 54,168, 72,192 respectively.

(c) and (d). To publicise Similipal National Park, it has been included in the following publicity folders brought out by the Central Department of Tourism:

(i) Folder on wild life.

(ii) Folder on Orissa.

(iii) Map highlighting the wild life sanctuaries of India.

Despatch of Coal by Sail to IISCO

929. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the despatch of coal by ropeway by SAIL to IISCO had been falling far short of the target fixed for every month;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Actual receipts of coal at Burnpur over Chasnalla aerial ropeway for the period April, 1981 to date are indicated below:

(In Tonnes)

Month	Coal Controller's programme	Actual receipt
April 1981 . .	40000	30655
May . . .	40000	37080
June . . .	40000	38962
July . . .	40000	28215
August . . .	40000	35145
September . .	45000	27347
October . .	45000	35033
November . .	40000	43204*

*Assumed on rate as on 20-11-81.

(b) Interruptions in power supply.

(c) (i) To overcome the power interruptions, steps have been taken to install captive diesel generating sets in four driving stations. In addition, one of the proposed two duplicate power feeders of Bihar State Electricity Board has been commissioned and action on the other duplicate power feeder has been taken up.

(ii) There are some operational and maintenance difficulties which are also being tackled.

Proposal to take over Bharat Jute Mills

930. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the Bharat Jute Mills as a unit of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government of West Bengal has already undertaken a scheme of long-term rehabilitation for this mill, with the help of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. (IRCI).

Orissa Government's Proposal for Setting up Motels

931. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa prepared a scheme for setting up Motels in different places of the State;

(b) if so, the names of the places selected for Motels by the Orissa Government;

(c) whether his ministry has received the Motel scheme from the State Government;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard so far; and

(e) funds provided by the State and Centre for starting Motels in the current financial year and places selected on a priority basis therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism has not received any scheme or proposal from the State Government for setting up motels in Orissa.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Opening of Associate Banks under Management of State Bank of India

932. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRASHASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Banks were opened by the Associate Banks under the management of State Bank of India during the last three years within and outside India; and

(b) if so, the number of branches opened by each Bank and their locations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) During the 3 years July, 1978 to June, 1981 the Associate Banks of State Bank of India have opened in all 425 branches within the country and no branch was opened by these banks during this period outside India.

(b) The location of the branches opened by the Associate Banks of State Bank of India during the last three years is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

चीन में टर्न-की रेयन रिप्रोसेसिंग संयंत्र की स्थापना

933. **श्री आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री चीन में संयुक्त रेयन संयंत्र की स्थापना के बारे में 19 दिसम्बर, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4631 के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा था कि बिड़ला उद्योग-समूह के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल और चाइनीज नेशनल टेक्निकल इम्पोर्ट कारपोरेशन के बीच शतप्रतिशत भारतीय तकनीक से टर्न-की रेयन रिप्रोसेसिंग संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए वार्ता हुई है उसी के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्बन्धित पार्टियों द्वारा परियोजना को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है यदि नहीं, तो क्या वार्ता अभी जारी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर 19-12-80 को लोक सभा में पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 4631 के उत्तर में जो कुछ पहले बताया जा चुका है उसके अतिरिक्त सरकार को आगे कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

Purchase of Tibetan Wool from Nepal at higher rate

934. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that border trade was of crucial importance to border districts of India and Tibet till it came to a halt with the Chinese occupation of Tibet and the Sino-Indian hostilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian carpet weavers in border villages complained that in the absence

of legal border trade they have to buy Tibetan wool from Nepal at a very high price; and

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that the reopening of the border trade would revive the mutually-supporting nature of the trade and services on both sides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Trade between India and the Tibet region of China has been banned since 15th December, 1962.

(b) and (c) Import of raw wool has already been placed under O.G.L. and there is no shortage of availability of raw wool in the country. Raw wool, *inter alia*, of Nepal origin is also being imported from Nepal under O.G.L.

Taj Group of Hotels operating Hotels/Restaurants in India and Abroad

935. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places in India and abroad where the Taj Group of Hotels are operating Hotels and Restaurants, under what names, the capital invested by this Group and other collaborators and parties involved;

(b) the places in India and abroad where they are proposing to set up Hotels/Restaurants or are already in the process of doing so with their capital investment and participation by other Groups/parties;

(c) the Income, Profit and expenditure separately of this Group from Hotels/Restaurants referred to in part (a) above during the last three years and what part of the same has been remitted to India by way of foreign exchange; and

(d) what check, if any, is being exercised by Government to ensure that profits in foreign exchange are properly remitted to India through authorised channels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) *Places in India and abroad where the Taj Group of Hotels are operating hotels and restaurants; under what name, capital investment of this group and other collaborators and parties involved.*

The Taj Group Hotels is a collective name for the hotels owned and/or operated by the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., (IHC). IHC is a public limited liability company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 in Bombay on 1st April, 1902.

The Taj Groups of Hotels are directly involved in operating or managing the following hotels and restaurants in India and abroad:

Hotels in India :

S. No.	Name of Hotel	Location	Owing Entity	Capital Investment by IHC
				Rs./Lacs
1.	Taj Mahal Hotel . . .	Bombay	IHC	609·61
2.	Taj Mahal Inter-Continental Hotel	,,	,,	760·07
3.	Taj Mahal Hotel . . .	New Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Committee.	640·54

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Taj Holiday Village	Goa	IHC	161·76
5.	Lake Palace Hotel	Udaipur	Lake Palace Hotels & Motels Pvt. Ltd.	Nil
6.	Rambagh Palace Hotel	Jaipur	Rambagh Palace Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Nil
7.	Taj Coromandel	Madras	Oriental Hotels Ltd.	16·00
Restaurants in India :				
8.	Phoolwari and Jat Pat.	New Delhi.	Trade Fair Authority of India	8·00

In addition to the above, IHC have been appointed as Consultants and Technical Advisers by the owing en tities concerned in respect of the following hotels:

Hotels in India :				
9.	Hotel President	Bombay	Piem Hotels Ltd.	7·52
10.	Fort Aguada Beach Resort	Goa	Indian Resort Hotels Ltd.	6·29
11.	Pandyan Hotel	Madurai	Pandyan Hotels Ltd.	Nil
12.	Fisherman's Cove	Covelong (Near Madras)	Covelong Beach Hotel (India) Ltd.	4·50
13.	Hotel Taj Ganges	Varanasi	Banaras Hotels Ltd.	20·09
Hotels Outside India :				
1.	Royal Guest Palace	Muscat	Sultanate of Oman	*Nil*
2.	Taj Sheba Hotel	Sanna (North Yemen)	Sheba Hotels Co. Ltd. North Yemen	Nil
3.	Bailey's Hotel	London	Bailey's Hotel Ltd.	Nil
4.	Lexington Hotel	New York	Lexington Hotel Corpn. Inc., New York.	Nil.
5.	Taj Restaurant	Muscat	Private Muscat parties	Nil
6.	Raga Restaurant	New York	Raga Corpn., Inc., New York.	Nil.

(b) *Places in India and abroad where there are proposals to set up hotels and restaurants, and those which are already in the process of being set up; their capital investment and participation by their and other group of parties.*

Hotels which are in the process of being set up:

In India:

500 room hotel at Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi.

This hotel is under construction. The Delhi Development Authority has collaborated with the IHC for setting up this hotel of an international standard as an ASIAD 82 project. IHC is investing to the tune of Rs. 18 crores in the hotel equipment, plant and machinery, operating supplies, etc. DDA owns the land valued at Rs. 5 crores and DDA is also investing Rs. 10 crores in the hotel building.

Outside India

(1) Taj Samudra Hotel, Columbo, Sri Lanka

This is a 560 room hotel being set up by Taj Lanka Hotels Ltd. (TLHL), a company incorporated in Sri Lanka as a joint venture company. This joint venture has been aproved by the Ministry of Commerce, Overseas Investment Cell, Government of India, and the Reserve Bank of India. IHC has been permitted by the Government of India to export goods from India upto the value of US 3 million in payment of which IHC will be allotted equity shares by TLHL, and to make a cash investment of US 1.5 million by raising an off-shore loan.

(2) Beach resort at Bentota

Exotica Resorts Lanka Limited, a company incorporated in Columbo is setting up a 200 room Beach Resort at Bentota, Sri Lanka. The Taj Group of Hotels will render technical know-how and consultancy and advisory services in the operation of the said hotel.

(3) Bi Ya Doo Island Resort, Maldives and Villi Varu Island Resort, Maldives

The Taj Group of Hotels will render technical know-how and consultancy and advisory services in the operation of the above resorts at Maldives. The Taj Group Hotels have proposals to render technical know-how, conculancy and advisory services in the operation and/or management and/or running of hotels, resorts an restaurants at various places of tourist importance in India and abroad as and when opportune.

(c) *Income of the profit and expenditure separately of this group from hotels-restaurants referred to in Part, (a) above during last thde years and what part of the same has been remitted to India by way of Foreign Exchange.*

Taj Group has earned the following amounts in Foreign Exchange as shown in the annual reports of owning companies and submitted to the Department of Tourism, Government of India.

Rs. 2985.98 Lacs in 1980-81

Rs. 2615.05 Lacs in 1979-80

Rs. 1942.32 Lacs in 1978-79

IHC has received the following amounts in Foreign Exchange:

Rs. 9.23 Lacs in 1980-81

Rs.12.27 Lacs in 1979-80

Rs. 11.02 Lacs in 1978-79

IHC has exported furniture to Sanna for Taj Sheba Hotel and earned the following amounts in foreign exchange:

Rs. 30.54 Lacs in 1980-81

Rs. 70.85 Lacs in 1979-80

In addition to the above. the employees and staff working in the hotels and restaurants aboad repatriate substantial amounts out of their earnings through authorised channels.

(d) *What check if any is being exercised by Government to ensure that profits in foreign exchange are properly remitted to India and through authorised channels?*

As IHC has not made any investment abroad (except Colombo) the question of government checks does not

arise. However, the fees for rendering technical know-how and consultancy and advisory services received by IHC are remitted to India in foreign exchange through authorised Channels, year after year.

Rejection of cosignments of Bandages exported by a Calcutta Firm

936. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whehter it is a fact that Singapore has rejected 600 dozen bandages exported by a Calcutta firm on the ground that they were heavily contaminated;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Australian authoritics had also rejected a similar consignment on the same ground;

(c) if so, the name of that Calcutta firm;

(d) the action taken against that firm; and

(e) the steps taken by his Ministry to export good quality bandages in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Yes; Sir.

(c) Messer Jayer Exports, Calcutta.

(d) Samples drawn from batches of supplies made to Australia, including the batches which were reported to have failed in sterility tests, had been sent to the Central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta, for conducting sterility tests. An advance report of the test results which has just been received by the Government indicates that some of these batches were non-sterile. The competent authorities have been asked to take suitable deterrent action against the firm.

(e) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, provisions already exist for ensuring that only quality drugs includig Surgical Dressings are manufactured in the country. Further steps will be considered on receipt of the detailed report.

Small Savings Schemes

937. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the small savings schemes introduced in various States;

(b) the names of the States which have shown better performance in various small savings scheme in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) whether any such Centrally sponsored small savings schemes have been introduced in the tribal areas of Orissa;

(d) If so, the names of those schemes and year of their inception; and

(e) the efforts made by his Ministry to encourage the tempo of savings among the tribals in those districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Various small savings schemes have been inroduced by the Central Government from time to time and these are applicable to all States and areas in the country, including the tribal areas of Orissa. The schemes which are to force now are as follows:—

Name of the scheme.

(i) Post Office Savings Bank.

(ii) 10-Year Post Office Cumulative Time Deposits scheme.

(iii) Public Provident Fund Scheme.

(iv) 5-Year Post Office Recuring Deposit Scheme.

(v) Post Office Time Deposit Scheme.

(vi) 7-Year National Savings Certificates—II Issue.

(vii) 6-Year National Savings Certificates — VI Issue.

(viii) 6-Year National Savings Certificates—VII Issue.

(b) During 1970-80 and 1980-81, in terms of net deposits collected under various small savings schemes, the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, in that order, have shown better performance than other States.

(c) and (d). No schemes have been introduced by Central Government exclusively for tribal areas of Orissa. The schemes of small savings of Central Government are applicable to all areas in the country.

(e) The National Savings Organisation under the Ministry of Finance has a net-work of field officers down to the district level. These officials, as well as their counterparts in the State Governments, undertake various publicity campaigns in the rural areas including tribal areas of Orissa to propagate the small savings schemes through film shows audio-visual aids and pamphlets. Special savings campaigns are also conducted among mining workers.

Delay in Tea Shipments from India

938. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the major problems which the tea exporters have been facing at different ports, particularly Calcutta Port;

(b) whether some complaints were received from overseas buyers about the delay in tea shipments from India and particularly from Calcutta during the last six months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Tea exporters consider that in the event of Calcutta Port Trust Providing necessary shore-based facilities, Tea export shipments in containers could be promoted. However, there do not seem to be any complaints about delay in shipments from overseas markets.

Air connection for Kovalam, Goa and Kashmir

939. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any flight at present to connect the important tourist centres of India such as Kovalam, Goa and Kashmir; and

(b) if not so, whether Government propose to start a flight to connect them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Tourist Centres like Goa, Srinagar and Trivandrum (near Kovalam) are already on the air map of Indian Airlines. These are interconnected although not directly.

Income Tax and central excise outstanding against large industrial Houses

340. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income Tax and Central Excise more than Rs. 1 crore outstanding against the large industrial houses and companies as on 1-11-1981;

(b) the amount out of this which has been disputed and is under adjudication either departmentally or is pending in the suits filed in the High Courts and Supreme Court; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to enforce recovery of these large outstandings and also approach the respective Courts for early settlement of the disputed cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information as on 30-6-81 in respect of companies belonging to large industrial houses and other companies is annexed in the statements 'A' and 'B'.

The Government has taken several measures for expeditious disposal of appeals pending in the above cases before appellate authorities/courts. In general, the appropriate Income-tax authorities have been making requests to the appellate authorities for expediting disposal of such appeals on priority basis. Action is also taken to petition the courts, through counsel, for early disposal of writs/ references etc. pending before them. In this connection, attempts are also made to group together cases involving common issues to facilitate their early disposal.

Information relating to Central Excise duty is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement—A

Income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 1 crore outstanding against comapnies belonging to large Industrial Houses as on 30-6-81.

(*Amounts in lakhs of rupees*)

S. No.	Name of the Assessee arranged groupwise	Status	Gross outstanding Income-tax demand	Amount out of Col. 4 under appeals/pending in suits filed in High Courts/ Supreme Court
1	2	3	4	5
	Birla			
1	Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd..	Co.	111·14	111·14
2	Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd. . .	Co.	811·65	811·65
3	Renu Sagar Power Co. Ltd. . . .	Co.	248·69	248·69
	J. K. Singhania			
1	J. K. Synthetics Ltd. . . .	Co.	144·22	81·85
	Modi			
1	Modi Pon Ltd.	Co.	416·53	416·53
	Naidu G. V.			
1	South India Viscose Ltd. . . .	Co.	232·21	232·21
	R.N. Goenka			
1	Indian Express News papers (Bombay) Ltd.	Co.	102·70	102·70
	Soorajmull Nagarmull			
1	British India Corporation Ltd. . .	Co.	247·27	247·27
	ICI Group			
1	M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. . . .	Co.	724·71	724·71
	'Single large Undertakings'			
1	Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	Co.	577·91	577·91

Statement—B

Income tax demands exceeding Rs. 1 Crore outstanding against Companies as on 30-6-1981 (*Excluding those in Statement* 'A')

S. No.	Name of the Assessee	Cross outstanding Arrears (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount out of Col. 3 under Appeals/pending in suits filed in High Courts/ Supreme Court. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Allen Barry & Co. (P) Ltd.	282·32	..
2	Ansal & Saigal Properties Pvt. Ltd.	301·51	301·51
3	Bharat Heavy Electrical Corpn. Ltd.	882·75	882·75
4	Bihar State Financial Corpn. Ltd.	130·31	91·77
5	Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd.	125·81	125·81
6	Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd.	111·02	Not available
7	Coca Cola Export Corpn.	194·32	32·48
8	Dalmia Dairy Industries Ltd.	351·88	333·22
9	Esso Eastern Incorporated.	250·86	250·86
10	Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd.	170·23	Not available
11	I.B.M. World Trade Corpn.	895·33	891·56
12	Instrumentation Ltd.	227·70	211·65
13	Kalindi Investment (P) Ltd.	208·41	208·41
14	M.M.T.C. of India Ltd.	490·13	490·13
15	Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	291·47	266·94
16	Phoenix Mills Ltd.	121·95	121·95
17	R.B. Shreeram Durga Prasad (P) Ltd.	234·27	234·27
18	Sahibagh Enterprenuers Pvt. Ltd.	575·99	567·36
19	Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd.	100·62	100·62
20	Shri Vallabh Glass Works Ltd.	107·53	37·77
21	Singareni Collieries Ltd.	131·94	131·94

NOTE : This statement does not include information relating to banking companies, the disclosure of which is not permissible in terms of Notification No. 2048 dated 23-6-1965.

Reduction of Staff Strenght of Indian Audit and Accounts Department

941. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures of internal reforms undertaken by the C&AG during the three years have resulted in substantial reduction in staff strength of Indian Audit and Accounts Department; and

(b) if so, year-wise details thereof for each cadre separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Steel output and per Capita Consumption of Steel

942. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what is the entire country's steel output and per capita consumption of steel and its comparison to world standard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The production of crude steel in India in 1980 was 9.5 million tonnes. Consumption per capita was 16 Kg. per capita consumption of steel in terms of crude steel equivalant for Japan was 629 Kg., for USA 521 Kg., for U.K., 236 Kg., for Iran 101 Kg., and for Nigeria 25 Kg.

इलायची व्यापार निगम

943. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 11 सितम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3875 के भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखेंगे, जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि इलायची व्यापार निगम की स्थापना का विचार केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या निर्णय इस बीच कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक निर्णय किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख). इलायची व्यापार निगम की स्थापना करने के लिये आवश्यक उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Advertising agents in foreign countries for Promotion of Tourism

944. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIAL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries in which we have appointed some advertising agents for promotion of tourism in those countries;

(b) the criteria adopted for their selection;

(c) the amount annually spent on them; and

(d) for how long they have benefited India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha immediately on its receipt.

पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बीसा प्रणाली को समाप्त करना

945. **श्री एस. बी. सिद्धनाल** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को यह सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ देशों के संबंध में बीसा प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन प्रस्तावित देशों के नाम क्या है और सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा). (क) ऐसा कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । तथापि, इस विषय में जो सामान्य नीति पहले से ही लागू है, वह इस प्रकार है :—

(I) नार्वे, स्वीडन, डेनमार्क, फिनलैंड, यूगोस्लाविया, बुलगेरिया, आईसलैंड और मालदीव के राष्ट्रिकों के मामले में 90 दिन तक ठहरने के लिए आने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए वीसा को पारस्परिक आधार पर समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(II) श्री लंका और बंगलादेश तथा कुछ अन्य श्रेणियों के राष्ट्रिकों को छोड़ कर राष्ट्रमंडल के नागरिकों को भारत में प्रवेश के लिए वीसा की जरूरत नहीं होती, बशर्ते उनके पास वैध नेशनल पासपोर्ट हों और भारत यात्रा के लिए विधिवत रूप से पृष्ठांकित किए गए हों ।

(III) बिना वीसा के नियमित नेशनल पासपोर्ट पर भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को पर्यटन के लिए भारत में उतरने और 30 दिन की अवधि के लिए ठहरने की अनुमति दी जाती है । यह सुविधा विदेशी पर्यटकों को लिए 6 महीनों की सतत अवधि के वास्ते केवल एक बार उपलब्ध होती है । यह छूट जो फिलहाल 31.3.1982 तक वैध है, सड़कों के रास्ते भारत आ रहे विदेशियों और कुछ देशों के राष्ट्रिकों के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Rate of Growth of Profits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

946. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE ATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE e pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of growth of profits of the scheduled commercial banks fell to 20 per cent in 1980 gainst 21.7 per cent in 1979;

(b) if so, what was the actual profit in 1979 and 1980 of each of these banks and the reasons for the fall in profits in each case;

(c) what is the growth rate and actual profit of State Bank Group and each of the other nationalised banks during 1980 and 1979;

(d) what is the total expenditure incurred during the year 1979 and 1980 in respect of each of these banks separately on establishment and other expenditure;

(e) what is the amount paid in 1979 or 1980 in each of the nationalised banks in respect of overtime to the staff; and

(f) what steps Government have taken to improve the efficiency and reduce the expenditure particularly on overtime of the establishment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (f) Information to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending Income Tax cases in Maharashtra

947. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pending cases in various Income-tax Offices in Bombay, Thane, Pune, Nagpur, Kolhapur and Aurangabad Districts of Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons why such a large number of cases are pending; and

(c) the specific steps Government are taking or propose to take to see that these income-tax cases are cleared with utmost speed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The jurisdiction of Income- tax Circles is

not coextensive and co-terminous with those of the Revenue Districts comprised in a State. Statistics are compiled by the Income-tax Department, Commissioner-charge-wise. The number of pending income-tax assessments in the various charges of Commissioners of Income-tax in the State of Maharashtra as on 31st July, 1981, as per the Monthly Progress Reports received from these charges, is as under:—

Name of CIT's charge.	No. of pending Income-tax assessments. (figures in thousands)
Bombay City Charges including Central charges	797
Pune (inculding Thane District)	82
Nagpur	52
Kolhapur	35
Nasik (including Aurangabad District)	39

(b) By its very nature, the pendency of income-tax assessments cannot be a steady figure, as increases take place due to bringing in of more assessees on the income-tax registers by (1) survey operations as well as other enforcement activities; (ii) reopening of assessments due to various causes etc. Assessments have also to be often kept pending due to other extraneous factors, like (i) waiting for judgements of the High Courts or Supreme Court on identical issues; (ii) Request for adjournments of hearings by assessee. Staff resources have also a part to play in this regard.

(c) The question expeditious disposal of assessments as well as bringing down the pedency is constantly under the consideration of Government. Since 1974, the Department has been adopting the strategy of Management by objectives by drawing up Action Plans for a smooth, orderly and effective disposal of the work pending before it. The targets fixed under the Action Plan are monitored at all supervisory levels.

The more important of the steps taken in this direction are:

(i) enlarging the scope of the summary assessments scheme, subject to certain exceptions, by increasing the income limit to Rs. 1 lakh in the case of non-company cases.

(ii) Empowering some of the Inspectors of Income-tax to complete income-tax assessments of incomes upto Rs. 25,000/-

(iii) Creation and sanction of some more posts of Commissioners of Income-tar, Inspecting Assistant Commissioners and Income-tax Officers;

(iv) Continuous study by Director, Organisation and Management Services for improving the methods of working as well as augementation of Staff.

राजस्थान के झालावाड़ नगर के निकट तांबा निक्षेप

948. **श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान राज्य में झालावाड़ नगर के चहु ओर तांबा निक्षेप उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूतपूर्व नरेशों के शासन काल के दौरान उस स्थान पर भारी मात्रा में तांबा निकाला जाता था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्थान पर सर्वेक्षण कराने और फिर से खनन कार्य आरंभ करने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान राज्य के झालावाड़ नगर के चतुर्दक तांबा भंडार होने का पता चला है । इस क्षेत्र में आल

कुछ प्राचीन गर्तों और खान खत्तों से वहां प्राचीन काल में छोटे पैमाने पर तांबा निकाले जाने के संकेत मिले हैं । भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण तथा उस राज्य के खनन और भूतत्व विभाग द्वारा प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं । एकत्र किये गए नमूनों के विश्लेषण से निम्न मूल्य के तांबे का पता चला है । परन्तु भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा 1981-82 के दौरान उक्त क्षेत्र में क्रमबद्ध भू-वैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

हीरों का निर्यात

949. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :**

श्री कयूर भूषण :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत से हीरों का विभिन्न देशों को निर्यात किया जा रहा है;

(ख) इस बारे में पिछले पांच वर्षों के वर्षवार आंकड़े क्या है और कितने मूल्य के हीरों का निर्यात किया गया तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष में किन देशों को हीरों का निर्यात किया गया;

(ग) क्या निर्यातकों को धनराशियों की कमी के कारण हीरों के निर्यात में असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बैल्जियम के ऋण देने वाले संगठन भारतीय हीरा उद्योग को ऋणों की अपर्याप्तता का लाभ उठा रहे हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में 24 प्रतिशत ब्याज ले रहे हैं;

(ङ) वित्तीय सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा हीरों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये कदम उठाये जाने हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख). तराशे हुए तथा पालिश किये हुए हीरे बहुत से देशों को निर्यात किये जा रहे हैं । निर्यातों के मूल्य तथा गन्तव्य वार आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) हीरा व्यापारी वर्ग अपनी निर्यात आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये अधिक ऋण सुविधाओं के लिये दबाव डाल रहा है ।

(घ) भारत से तराशे हुए तथा पालिश किये हुए हीरों के निर्यात की वित्त व्यवस्था बैल्जियम ऋणदाता संगठनों द्वारा नहीं की जाती ।

(ङ) बैंक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता, अन्य प्राथमिकताओं तथा विभिन्न बैंकिंग मान-दण्डों के समग्र सन्दर्भ के अन्तर्गत हीरा व्यापारी वर्ग को वित्त प्रदान कर रहे हैं । तथापि, बैंक वित्त की उपलब्धता के प्रश्न पर व्यापारी वर्ग द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और बैंकों के साथ समय समय पर विचार विमर्श किया जाता है ।

(च) सरकार ने हीरों के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये पहले ही अनेक उपाय किये हैं । इनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) अपरिष्कृत हीरों के आयातों की अनुमति शुल्क मुक्त आधार पर की जाती है;

(2) आयात प्रतिपूर्ति नीति को उदार बनाया गया है ।

(3) पूर्ति के स्रोतों का विविधीकरण करने के उद्देश्य से खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को प्राथमिक तथा अन्य स्रोतों से अपरिष्कृत हीरों के आयात के लिये प्राधिकृत किया गया है ।

(4) हीरा व्यापार कम्पनी से सीधे ही अतिरिक्त अपरिष्कृत हीरों की अधि-प्राप्ति करने के लिये दि हिन्दुस्तान डायमन्ड कम्पनी लि. की स्थापना की गई है ।

इसके अलावा, अपरिष्कृत हीरों की स्वदेशी उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिये हीरों के लिये गहन पूर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है । जहां आवश्यक हो, विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सहायता के जरिए हीरों को तराशने तथा पालिश करने के हुनर में सुधार को भी सुकार बनाया जा रहा है ।

विवरण

तराशे हुए तथा पालिश किये हुए हीरों का देशवार निर्यात
1976-77 से 1980-81

(मूल्य लाख रु०)

क्रमांक	देश	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.	आबू धावी	2.58	2.44	—	1.53	—
2.	आस्ट्रेलिया	203.00	234.07	464.40	426.50	497.51
3.	आस्ट्रिया	37.60	0.37	3.85	45.20	35.54
4.	बहरीन	—	0.24	8.99	—	—
5.	बेल्जियम	5876.37	13898.42	19664.72	11528.01	9744.44
6.	ब्राजील	—	—	—	2.21	—
7.	कनाडा	25.53	46.03	185.85	192.26	188.80
8.	साइप्रिस	—	0.38	—	—	0.39
9.	डेनमार्क	0.75	7.88	—	0.33	—
10	दुबई	32.52	135.34	238.21	—	—
11.	फिनलैण्ड	—	—	0.21	1.54	1.38
12.	फ्रांस	332.80	768.65	981.28	1236.34	1123.77
13.	हांगकांग	3615.13	5814.50	8657.39	8487.71	11956.18
14.	हंगरी	0.62	—	—	—	—
15.	इण्डोनेशिया	0.59	—	—	—	—
16.	ईरान	15.33	47.16	77.98	518.02	20.07
17.	ईराक	1.61	2.06	5.03	7.90	19.59
18.	इजरायल	629.40	1490.08	1049.47	802.11	515.42
19.	इटली	39.73	74.67	149.06	187.70	255.12
20.	जापान	2581.80	3554.21	7036.09	5195.13	6744.73
21.	जोर्डन	1.87	—	—	—	14.11
22.	कीनिया	0.01	—	—	—	—
23.	कुवैत	16.96	44.58	32.85	59.12	23.76
24.	लेबनान	—	45.96	129.23	131.75	195.89
25.	मलयेशिया	25.21	13.90	77.96	75.11	155.81
26.	मलावी	—	—	—	37.63	—
27.	मारीशस	—	—	—	—	1.01

क्रमांक	देश	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
28.	नीदरलैण्ड	1435.05	1749.45	3850.66	147.27	226.54
29.	न्यूजीलैण्ड	5.49	15.00	134.87	81.15	101.90
30.	नार्वे	6.28	—	—	0.01	—
31.	नाइजीरिया	—	52.71	—	—	—
32.	ओमन	11.30	3.56	1.27	0.18	27.07
33.	पानामा	0.01	5.40	—	—	—
34.	कत्तार	13.85	14.45	1.62	5.44	22.71
35.	सऊदी अरब	0.93	0.65	18.70	240.72	99.80
36.	सिंगापुर	809.13	753.78	1266.72	2147.76	3827.53
37.	स्पेन	11.21	6.27	233.24	22.90	22.35
38.	स्वीडन	—	3.20	3.38	7.34	6.32
39.	स्विट्जरलैण्ड	960.86	1734.08	2659.72	5582.83	5616.55
40.	थाइलैण्ड	0.67	5.07	3.41	13.85	114.52
41.	तनजानिया	—	—	—	1.36	—
42.	ब्रिटेन	575.22	1257.38	1960.47	1217.10	1051.84
43.	सं० रा० अमरीका	5663.39	11139.51	19508.09	15286.72	15120.57
44.	सं० अरब अमीरात	—	—	—	150.73	371.09
45.	वेनेजुएला	1.66	—	—	2.43	1.24
46.	प० जर्मनी	166.26	600.55	793.32	1173.18	961.03
47.	वेस्ट इण्डीज़	1.01	1.96	0.01	2.81	6.52
48.	यमन अरब गणराज्य	0.51	—	—	—	—
49.	युगोस्लाविया	—	—	—	0.06	—
50.	जाम्बिया	—	—	—	—	3.07
51.	अन्य देश	3.29	0.01	97.22	27.51	27.92
	कुल निर्यात	23105.62	43523.97	69295.37	55013.47	59102.18
	वापसी खेप	0.73	1.34	1.48	—	37.68
	निवल निर्यात	23104.89	43522.63	69293.89	55013.47	59064.50

स्रोत : रतन तथा आभूषण निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, बम्बई।

Setting up of Ore-dressing Laboratories

950. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ore-dressing laboratories proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the places where such dressing laboratories are proposed to be set up before the end of the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether his Ministry have received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to set up an ore-dressing plant at Paradeep; and

(d) if so, the expected time of the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Two laboratories, one at Ajmer and another at Bangalore, are proposed to be set up. The ore-dressing laboratory at Ajmer became operational in October, 1981 and the laboratory at Bangalore is likely to be operational during the end of 1982. Augmentation of ore-dressing facilities in the existing ore dressing laboratory and large scale Pilot Plant at Nagpur are also proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Office of J.C.D.A. Shillong

951. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade the office of the J.C.D.A., Shillong to the C.D.A., Shillong;

(b) if so, whether the strength of C.D.A., Patna is to be reduced on account of this upgradation; and

(c) if not, what will be the structure of the C.D.A. Office, Patna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna is currently having a strength of about 3000 and has a large number of sub-offices spread over 12 States. For effective supervision of a widespread net work of sub-offices, Government have sanctioned an additional post in the Senior Administrative Grade (Controller of Defence Accounts). A view has, however, yet to be taken regarding the reorganisation of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna and the location of the new post.

Fines going out of the Coal Washeries of Chasnala under IISCO as Slurry

952. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has any assessment of the amount of fines going out of the coal washeries of Chasnala under IISCO as slurry to the river Damodar per day; if so, facts in details giving quantity, quality and probable utility of that coal and its value;

(b) whether it is a fact that many musclemen-*cum*-leaders have gathered to grab those accumulated fines of washery and a number of coal depots have started functioning making trade on this coal; if so, facts in details giving names of those depots in Kandra-Chasnala area;

(c) whether it is a fact that a co-operative of the villagers mostly Harijans offered to collect the fines and give that back to the company to end this malpractice; and

(d) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Slurry from the washery is recovered from the emergency tanks at normal operations. Over-flow water from these tanks contain a meagre quantity of fines mixed with sand (about 1 tonne per day) which is 0.03 per cent of the daily clean coal production. Since this overflow water also carries fine sand particles along with slurry, the ash content of the slurry varies from 16 to 25 per cent. The fines going out with waste water being of the micron size cannot be recovered economically.

(b) These fines are collected by villagers to whom the land belongs adjacent to the washery over which the effluent passes. Other details in this regard are not readily available.

(c) A group of persons claiming to be engaged in collecting these fines have applied to the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, for giving them the right to sell the fines thus collected. They have also mentioned in that application that such right may even be given to IISCO.

(d) It is for the State Government to initiate further steps in this regard.

दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर घड़ियों वाले बक्सों का गुम होना

953. **श्री बागुन सुम्बरुई** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विमान द्वारा भेजे गए घड़ियों के कई बक्से दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे से गुम हो गये थे;

(ख) क्या लाखों रुपयों की घड़ियां 1977 से गुम हो रही हैं और उनकी चोरी का अब तक पता नहीं चला है; और

(ग) सरकार का इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों की अभिरक्षा से घड़ियों की पेटियां गायब होने का कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है ।

(ग) समय-समय पर, विभिन्न परिस्थितियों से निबटने के लिए आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले प्रशासनिक, संगठनात्मक तथा अन्य ऐसे ही उपाय किये जाते रहते हैं ।

Promotion of SC/ST Employees to Officer Cadre in Central Bank of India

954. SHRI T. N. NAGARATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India is already getting easily SC/ST Employees eligible for promotion to the officer cadre under "All India" and "State" services;

(b) if not, whether the Bank proposes to lower the minimum eligibility criteria-cum-service experience of SC/ST employees for promotion to the above said "Both" services; and

(c) if not, how the Bank proposes to complete the huge backlog available under the above said "Services", especially in "State Service"?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The Central Bank of India has reported that for promotion under "All India Service" sufficient number of eligible SC/ST employees are available for appearing in the test. As per the existing promotion policy agreement with the Unions for being eligible for promotion under "State Service" a minimum of six years service is required in the clerical cadre. In future as the number of SC/ST employees who have put in six years of service increases, sufficiently large number of employees belonging to these communities are likely to be available for appearing in the promotional test under "State Service". The

Bank, therefore, does not consider it necessary to lower the minimum eligibility criteria for promotion to officers cadre in the case of SC/ST employees.

The SC/ST employees are given relaxation in qualifying marks in the written test for "State Service" and "All India Service" to the extent of 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. In "All India Service" the SC/ST employees are also given 8 per cent relaxation in interview.

Mid-term Review of Import Policy

955. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mid-term review of the import policy to cut certain imports in consultation with the Ministries concerned has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The import policy is kept under constant review and changes are made depending upon the needs of the economy. The last Public Notice making such changes in the Import Policy, 1981-82 was issued under No. 58/ITC/(PN)/81, dated the 18th November, 1981. The changes made in this Public Notice include removal of 3 items which were on OGL for Actual Users (Industrial), removal of another 4 items from the OGL for stock and sale purpose and inclusion of 5 items in the Banned List for Export Houses under Appendix 26 of Import Policy. A copy of Public Notice is available in Parliament Library.

A mid-term review of the import policy in force has also been separately undertaken. It was intended primarily to review the implementation of the import policy in force and not with a view to making changes to cut down imports. Based on such review, the procedure for import of equipments of small value against import replenishment licences has been simplified and the scope of the scheme of duty-free imports against import replenishment licences has been clarified.

देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार संबंधी उपाय को सुझाने के लिए समिति का गठन किया जाना

956. **श्री अशोक गेहलोत** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए उपाय सुझाने हेतु अर्थशास्त्रियों की एक समिति गठित की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के निर्देश पद एवं उसका गठन क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

छुआरों का आयात

957. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में किन-किन देशों से छुआरों (डाई डेट) का आयात किया जाता है । 1980 से पूर्व कितना आयात किया जाता था और चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितना आयात किया जाना है;

(ख) क्या ईराक-ईरान युद्ध का इसके आयात पर कोई प्रमुख प्रभाव पड़ा है और इसके आयात मूल्य में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हो गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बरास्ता पाकिस्तान सस्ते भाव पर खजूरों का आयात करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां): (क) 1978-79 से 1980-81 (जुलाई, 1980 तक) के दौरान छुआरे के देशवार आयात दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है । जुलाई, 1980 के बाद के आयात आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) इराक-ईरान संघर्ष से इराक से खजूर के आयातों और उनकी आयात कीमत पर प्रभाव पड़ा होगा लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति केवल तभी मालूम होगी जब सरकारी आंकड़े उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे ।

(ग) भारतीय जलयानों द्वारा पाकिस्तान से खजूर का आयात करने की पहले ही खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत अनुमति है । इसके अलावा, मेवों के लाइसेंस-धारियों को प्रत्येक मामले में 25,000 रु. की अधिकतम सीमा के अध्यधीन स्थल मार्ग से आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है । इस सम्बन्ध में एक सार्वजनिक सूचना सं. 57 के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 7 नवम्बर 1981 को जारी की गई थी । यह इस अभ्यावेदन पर किया गया कि स्थल मार्ग से आयात अपेक्षाकृत सस्ता पड़ेगा ।

विवरण

1978-79 से 1980-81 (जुलाई, 1980तक) के दौरान छुआरों के देशवार आयात दर्शाने वाला विवरण

मूल्य : लाख रु०
मात्रा : हजार कि० ग्राम

क्रमांक	मद/देश का ब्यौरा	आई० टी० सी० रिव-2 कोड सं०	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (जुलाई, 1980 तक)	
			मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	खजूर, सूखे, नरम (खजूर या गीला खजूर)	057.9602						
	अफगानिस्तान		15	1.28	10	0.13	—	—
	ईरान		1982	43.91	233	4.97	160	6.08
	इराक		24783	547.89	18286	367.94	16062	380.32
	ओमान		186	8.32	125	5.32	220	7.69
	अन्य देश		141	2.64	1	0.01	—	—
		योग	27107	604.04	18575	378.37	16442	394.09

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 खजूर, सूखे सब्जा (छुआरा अथवा खोरेक)	057.9603						
बहरीन द्वीप समूह		9	0.49	—	—	—	—
ईरान		2654	90.35	2710	125.30	357	13.87
इराक		4908†	253.85†	5998	266.13	863	45.59
ओमान		2196	107.60	2123	124.45	991	68.38
पाकिस्तान		6	0.29	—	—	—	—
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात		—	—	—	—	1	0.08
	योग	9773†	452.58†	10831	515.88	2212	127.92

† आंकड़ों का सत्यापन किया जा रहा है ।

टिप्पणी : आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं और इनमें संशोधन किया जा सकता है ।

स्रोत : (1) 1978-79 तथा 1979-80

वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित मंथली स्टेस्टिक्स आफ फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया वाल्यूम—II (आयात) ।

(2) 1980-81 (जुलाई, 1980 तक)

वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता से आर्थिक सलाहकार, वाणिज्य विभाग के कार्यालय में प्राप्त अग्रिम आंकड़े ।

Financial assistance to Kanyakumari Township Committee for facilities to Tourists

958. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kanyakumari Township Committee has sent a request to the Government of India seeking financial assistance for providing basic minimum facilities to both inland and foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, that details of the proposal and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के प्रबन्ध के लिए पृथक सेवा

959. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के प्रबंध के लिए एक नई पृथक सेवा बनाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो यह सेवा कब तक बनाई और आरम्भ की जाएगी; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग इसमें विशेषज्ञों के न होने के कारण अपने लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी कब से है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सबाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) हालांकि सरकार को कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं, पर फिलहाल ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्य निष्पादन में गिरावट के लिये प्रबन्धकीय अप्रभावकता सहित अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं । उनमें प्रबन्धकीय कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से चयन, प्रशिक्षण और विकास का स्तर बेहतर बनाने के लिए विभिन्न सदुपाय किये गये हैं। सरकार द्वारा सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्यचालन की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है ताकि उनकी खामियों का पता लगाया जा सके और सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई यथासमय की जा सके ।

Repayment of Loans advanced by Financial Institutions

960. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of all public and private limited companies to whom financial institutions IFC, IDBI, ICICI have advanced loans in excess of 5 crores; and

(b) names out of the above, which have defaulted in loan repayments/ interest payments in the past one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The names of the companies to whom the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India as on 30-6-81 and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India as on 30-9-81 had individually disbursed assistance of more than Rs. 5 crores are given in the attached statement.

(b) Government does not consider it proper to publicise the names of industrial concerns who are in default at a particular point of time as this may adversely affect their credit-worthiness in the market.

Statement

1. Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd.
2. Apollo Tyers Ltd.
3. Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.
4. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.
5. Ahemadabad Mfg. and Calico.

6. Ashok Leyland.
7. Bhadrachalam Paper Board.
8. Bihar Alloy Steel Ltd.
9. Baroda Rayons Corporation Ltd.
10. Bajaj Auto.
11. Bombay Dying.
12. Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn. Ltd.
13. Coromandel Fertilizers.
14. Deepak Fertiliztrs & Petro-Chemicals Corpn. Ltd.
15. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.
16. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.
17. Gujarat State Fertilisers Co. Ltd.
18. Garware Nylons.
19. Goodyear India.
20. Great Eastern Ship.
21. Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-op. Ltd.
22. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
23. Indian Explosives Ltd.
24. India Steamship.
25. Indian Tube.
26. Jammu & Kashmir Cements Ltd.
27. J. K. Inds. Ltd.
28. J. K. Synthetics.
29. Kerala Mineral & Metals Ltd.
30. Maharashtra Electro Smelt Ltd.
31. Malabar Cements Ltd.
32. Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.
33. Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.
34. Mafatlal Engineering.
35. Mahinda Ugine.
36. Madras Rubber.
37. Mysore Cements.
38. Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.
39. National Organic Chemicals Inds. Ltd.
40. National Rayon.
41. Nirlon Synthetics.
42. Petrofils Co-Op. Ltd.
43. Raasi Cements Ltd.
44. Renusagar Power Co. Ltd.
45. Raymond Wollen.
46. Reliance Textiles.
47. Sehgal Paper Ltd.
48. Southern Petro-Chemical Inds. Corpn. Ltd.
49. Sree Rayaseema Paper Mills Ltd.
50. Scindia Steam.
51. SLN Maneklal.
52. Standard Mills.
53. Tamil Nadu Cement Corpn. Ltd.
54. Tata Electric Companies.
55. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
56. Texmaco Ltd.
57. Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd.
58. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals Ltd.
59. Uttar Pradesh State Cement Corpn. Ltd.
60. Vikrant Tyers Ltd.
61. A. P. Rayons Ltd.
62. Hindustan Sugars Mills Ltd.
63. Kohinoor Mills Ltd.
64. Binny Ltd.

Salary Scales in Government and Public Sector Undertakings

961. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the salary scales applicable to senior-most officials of Government and the top Executives of public sector undertakings;

(b) since when these have been in force;

(c) whether he is aware that with the steep increase in the cost of living during recent times, there has been a lot of discontent growing among this class of public servants resulting in considerable migration from public sector posts;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government

to remedy the worsening situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed giving the requisite details.

(c) It is not borne out that there has been considerable migration from public sector posts due to any discontent arising from increase in the cost of living.

(d) ad (e). Government have already introduced *ad hoc* dearness allowance to senior-most officials in Government and top executives in public sector undertakings.

Statement

Scales of pay of senior-most officials of Government		Date of effect	Top scales of pay of executives of Public Sector Undertakings		Date of effect
1. Secretary	Rs. 3500/-(fixed)	In force with effect from 1-9-65	Schedule A	Rs. 3500—125—4000	In force with effect from 13-10-65.
2. Additional Secretary	Rs. 3000/-(fixed)		Schedule B	Rs. 3000—125—3500	
3. Joint Secretary	Rs. 2500-125/2—2750		Schedule C	Rs. 2500—100—3000	
			Schedule D	Rs. 2250—100—2750	
4. Director	Rs. 2000—125/-2—2250	1-1-73			In force with effect from 1-5-75.

News item captioned "LIC in 60-Crore Mess"

962. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article by one Shri V. Shrinivasan in the "Daily Bombay (Maharashtra) dated 5th August, 1981 under caption "LIC in 60-crore mess"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the said article and the action taken by Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As against the figure of premium and other deposits reported in "The Daily" as Rs. 60 crores, the actual amount such deposits outstanding on 31st March, 1981, has been ascertained at the figure of Rs. 42.65 crores.

The report in "The Daily" dealt with the problem pertaining to the working of the Bombay Divisional Office of the LIC. As the computer installed in that office is over-worked the premium receipts can be delivered to the Centralised Cash Collection Centre only about the time the premiums fall due, and not earlier. In the circumstances, when premiums are tendered by the policy-holders in advance of the due dates, they are kept in deposit and are adjusted subsequently.

Government and the LIC are alive to the need to keep the deposits within limits and to provide prompt and efficient service to the policy-holders. Towards this end, administrative arrangements and procedures are being kept under constant review.

Simplification of Income Tax Rules

963. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose simplifying the Income Tax Rules in order to motivate the tax payers to earn more and pay more;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the present Income-tax Rules with its voluminous sections become a paradise for tax consultants, manipulators and tax evaders; and

(c) whether Government propose to enact Acts in order to make tax payers to observe honesty without any chance to escape from taxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to(c). The question of simplification of the provisions of the Income-tax Act and the Income-tax Rules is constantly engaging the attention of the Government. Government have recently set up the Economic Administration Reforms Commission which, in the first instance, will take up for consideration, among other subjects, the question of tax administration and its rationalisation and improvement. The Report of the Commission is awaited.

Shortage of Steel due to Asian Games

964. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work for the Asian Games 1982 have caused shortage of Steel, thereby causing hardship to the consumers who required the material for house building and other minor construction activities; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet tthe requirements of the small consumers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Guidelines for distribution of iron and steel formulated by the Joint Plant Committee under the scheme for house builders etc. provide for release of steel items like bars, rods, torsteel and G.C. sheets to individual house builders and registered co-operative housing societies. Individual house builders and registered co-operative housing socities have been placed in Status category 'A' for the purposes of distribution of steel among the priority ratings of consumer groups. Lately, SAIL have raised the maximum limit of supply of steel to 10 tonnes per applicant as against 5 tonnes previously. In addition, it has been decided to give a rebate of Rs. 50 per tonne on the bars and rods on the first 5 tonnes for the individual low income group and middle income group house builders with effect from 15th Sept., 1981 to encourage house building activities.

Scheme for credit for farm Sector

965. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme keeping in view the fact that credit for the farm sector was one of the most important inputs to help people to cross over the poverty lines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Presumably, the reference is to the integrated rural development programme which has been extended to all the development blocks in the country from 2-10-1980 and is being implemented by the commercial as well as cooperative banks. The objective of the scheme is to generate additional employment through productive programmes and to raise the

income level of 3000 families identified as the poorest in each block at the rate of 600 per year in the Plan period. Assistance would be based on the availability of potential in the area for undertaking viable economic activities. The provision made by Government for subsidy in all the blocks being of the order of Rs. 1500 crores in the Sixth Plan, institutional finance amounting to Rs. 3000 crores may be needed for the programme during the plan period. As, however, most of the beneficiaries may not have landed assets, financing under this programme will, apart from agriculture and activities allied to it, be available for non-land based activities like village and cottage industies, etc.

Smuggling of drugs to Europe

966. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Swedish police have uncovered extensive drug smuggling from India to Europe; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) adn (b). Report received by Government shows that the Swedish police made seizures of 16.573 kilograms of Cannabis Resin and 4.5 grams of raw opium on 21st September, 1981 and 13 kilograms of Cannabis Resin on 28th September, 1981 at Arlanda Airport, Stockholm, Swedon. 11 Indians were arrested in connection with these seizures.

Fixation of Pooled price for Steel items supplied to Small Scale Industries

967. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleastd to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the fixation of a pooled price for steel items supplied to small scale industries in view of the high prices of imported steel;

(b) whether the closure or sickness of small scale units is not directly attributable to the differential prices; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals and the methods to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHEJEE): (a) There is no proposal for pooled price system for supplies to small scale industries. Steel imported under the buffer programme is supplied to the allottees at domestic prices irrespective of sectoral affiliations, and that imported with back to back arrangements is supplied on actual cost basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Metals, Minerals and other Resources under Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal

968. DR. SUBBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government have made any study of the availability of metals, minerals and other natural resources under the Arabion Sea and the Bay of Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): A beginning has been made in the search for minerals in the off-shore area and for nodules on deep seabed. The Geological Survey of India has acquired a ship, which is being got converted for off-shore survey and exploration of minerals from the seabed within the exclusive economic zone. The Ocean Science and Technology Agency under the Department of Ocean Development, is acquiring an oceanographic research vessel for

research and development of non-living resources including survey and exploration of minerals on the sea-bed. Geological Survey of India also intends to use that facility. The National Institute of Oceanography has collected some manganese nodules from the Indian Ocean, beyond the exclusive economic zone.

The Geological Survey of India has so far located the occurances of ilmenite and calcareous sands in the shallow off-shore areas of the Arbian Sea and Phosohate nodules in the off-shore area of the Andaman-Nicobar island, off the Bay of Bengal. The Oil & Natural Gas Commission is engaged in the exploration and exploitation of Hydrocarbons from Sea-bed area. It is however too premature at this stage to come to any positive conclusions regarding the availability of various metals, minerals and other natural resources under the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Non-Compliance of FERA by Foreign Companies

969. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies have not complied with the FERA, 1973;

(b) details of such cases; and

(c) what penal action Government have taken or propose to take against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the details supplied in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4921 dated 18-9-1981. Statement II attached in reply to the earlier Question supplies the names of all the companies which are yet to comply with the FERA directive and the stage at which the matter stands.

Loss Suffered by Cotton Corporation of India

970. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India is in loss since 1977-78; if so, the figures of loss for the last four years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the loss figures for 1979-80 were 'at first' manipulated to show a loss of only Rs. 5.4 crore which during audit were corrected to show a loss of Rs. 13.65 crore;

(c) whether the All India Cotton Corporation Employees Council has levelled serious allegations of corruption, malpractices, nepotism, favouritism and mismanagement; and

(d) if so, has any inquiry been made; if so, the result thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Cotton Corporation of India had suffered losses during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, but made profit during 1980-81. The figures for the last four years are as given below:—

1977-78	Loss Rs. 5.35 crores.
1978-79	Loss Rs. 6.96 crores.
1979-80	Loss Rs. 13.65 crores.
1980-81	Profit Rs. 1.00 crore (Provisional)

(b) The Annual figures for profit or loss for an Accounting year of the Corporation is arrived at on the basis of the final report of its auditors. For the year 1979-80, the audited loss is reported at Rs. 13.65 crores.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. On receipt of a letter in this regard from the Presi-

dent of the Council, inquiry wherever necessary has already been directed and action as warranted by the results of the enquiry will be taken.

Export of Iron-Ore to Japan

971. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan had agreed to take 8.7 million tonnes of iron ore in 1980-81, but less than 7.4 million tonnes could be shipped;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the poor performance in the year 1980-81; and

(c) the remedial measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to remove the various bottlenecks in the way of our country to fulfill its iron-ore export targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports to Japan during April-August, 1980 were adversely affected due to infrastructral constraints. Further, during second half of financial year 1980-81, the Japanese Steel Mills did not lift the agreed tonnage because of recession in the steel industry.

(c) Constant liaison is being maintained by MMTC with Port Authorities and Railways for smooth operations relating to movement and loading of iron ore from various ports. Efforts are also being made to diversify the export markets.

Rehacement of Boeing-70 Aircraft in Airy Lockheed Tristar

972. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to replace Boeing-707 aircraft in Air India by the Lockheed L-1011 Tristar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the manufacturing company of Lockheed L-1011 Tristar itself is undecided whether to continue with the production programme of this aircraft because several other carriers operaing the Lockheed L-1011 Tristar are disposting them of in preference to more fuel-efficient aircraft;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for inducting such a new family of aircraft by Air India;

(d) whether it is also a fact that with the induction of such a new type of aircraft i.e. Lockheed L-1011 Government would require heavy investment for building up separate infrastructural facilities; and

(e) if so, the steps Govenment propose to take to go in for more fuel efficient aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The proposal of Air India for acquisition of Tristar aircraft is under consideration.

(b) and (c) This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government and due consideration will be given, before a final decision is taken.

(d) and (e) All relevant factors relating to this proposal will be considered before taking a final decision.

Agreements with Foreign Countries for Investment in India

973. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements signed with foreigh countries during the last three months ending 15th November 1981 for investments in India; and

(b) the terms and conditions for such investments in respect of each country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Generally agreements for investments are entered into between companies in India and parties abroad. Since the Hon'ble Member desires information for the period ending 15th November, 1981, it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income-tax Raid on Bombay Stock Exchange

974. SHRI JASPAL SINGH.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Stock Exchange was recently raided by the Income-tax Department;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the role of black money played in the share market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Sir, the Income-tax Department has conducted searches in the cases of five share brokers of Bombay on 30th & 31st October, 1981.

During the course of these searches, primafacie unaccounted cash of Rs. 11.25 lakhs, jewellery and silver of the approximate value of Rs. 14.50 lakhs and incriminating books and documents have been seized. No study has been made of the role of black money in this case.

Expansion of Income Tax Department

975. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of expansion of Income-tax Department on considerations of Cadre prospects of IRS Officers without looking into functional needs;

(b) if so, how many additional posts have been created/upgraded in each cadre of IRS Officers in the Income-tax Department; and

(c) what action Government propose to take for providing adequate number of Income-tax Officers' posts and supporting clerical staff for disposing of huge arrears of assessments and liquidation/recovery of outstanding demands running into 1000 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Several areas of direct tax administration such as appeals, investigation of tax evasion, survey, intelligence and collection required augmentation of man-power to make the organisation a more effective instrument of tax administration. A study of the cadre of IRS (Income-tax) for the period 1980-82 with a view to improving the Department's operational efficiency and strengthening its administrative structure in the areas mentioned above was conducted. As a result, the following additional Group 'A' posts have been created/upgraded with effect from 16th September, 1981:—

(i) 7 Higher Grade posts of Chief Commissioner (Rs. 2500—2750) plus special pay of Rs. 250/-

(ii) 54 posts of Commissioners—24 in Level I (Rs. 2500-2750) and 30 in Level II (Rs. 1500-2000);

(iii) 24 posts of Assistant Commissioners (AACs) (R. 1500—2000);

(iv) 200 posts of Income-tax Officers (Group 'A') Junior Scale 'Rs. 700-1300); Deputation and Training reserve;

(v) Upgradation of 39 posts of Assistant Commissioners (Rs. 1500-2000) to the Selection Grade (Rs. 2000-2250).

(c) Several proposals for augmenting the strength in various other cadres for disposal of work in different areas of operations in the Income-tax Department are under consideration.

..Places to be covered by Vayudoot Services

976. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vayudoot Services would be sperading its wing over a number of places;

(b) if so, when and names of those places; and

(c) progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Vayudoot services are being extended to other parts of the country in a phased manner. The names of 23 places which will be connected in a phased manner are given in the Statement attached. It is expected that by January' 82 some of these 23 places will be connected by Vayudoot services.

Losses in Bokaro Steel Plant.

978. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Plant is likely to suffer substantial losses by the end of this year;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons for the anticipated losses when there has been record production both in ingots and saleable steel during the first six months; and

(c) steps proposed by Government to make this plant profitable?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) As against a loss of Rs. 17.30 crores during the last year, 1980-81, the anticipated loss in Bokaro Steel during the current year, 1981-82 is about Rs. 8 crores. The improvement in financial results is due to better production achieved/anticipated during this year. The continuing losses, however, are mainly attributable to heavy capital investment in the plant which includes in-built capacity in certain units which it would be possible to utilise fully only after the completion of the expansion of the plant to 4 million tonne stage. The position is expected to improve as the production picks up further with the commissioning of more and more units.

Ratio between loans to priority and non-priority sectors from Banks

979. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the ratio between loans to priority and non-priority sectors from the Banks since nationalisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that loans to the non-priority sector are on the increase;

(c) whether it has pushed up inflationary pressures on the economy; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to curb loans to non-priority sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b).

The share of priority sectors in aggregate bank credit has increased from 14 per cent. in June 1963 to 33.9 per cent in June 1981. Corresponding the share of other sectors has declined from 86 per cent to 66.1 per cent over this period.

(c) and (d). High level of credit expansion is a factor which increases the liquidity and generates inflationary pressures in the economy. The Reserve Bank have therefore, been taking measures to contain credit expansion within reasonable limits. Measures taken in this regard include the upward revisions of the Bank Rate from 9 per cent to 10 per cent w.e.f. July 11, 1981, of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio from 34 per cent to 35 per cent w.e.f. October 30, 1981, of the Cash Reserve Ratio from 6 per cent to 7 per cent and further to 8 per cent in phases by February 25, 1982 etc. Banks have also been asked to ensure that the expansion of non-food credit during 1981-82 is marginally lower than in 1980-81.

Promotion of Exports of basic and other Chemical Products

980. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chemical products have shown a steady growth in exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Chemical Export Council has asked for opening foreign offices to promote exports of basic and other Chemical products; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Exports of basic and other chemical products from India during last three years were as under:—

Year	Basic Chem., Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	Chemicals and Allied Products
	(Figures in Rs. Crores)	
1978-79	174·85	152·31
1979-80	150·22	164·63
1980-81	235·03	173·03
1981-82 (April—Sept.)	132·35	96·26

SOURCE : (1) Basic Chemical, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetic Export Promotion Council and (2) Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council.

(c) The Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council had submitted a proposal to Government for setting up a foreign office in Dubai. At the suggestion of Government, the Council is drawing up proposals for setting up foreign offices jointly with the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council. The new proposals are yet to be submitted to Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Air Tickets from I.A. by officials Proceeding on Official Tour

982. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the instructions for the purchase of air tickets from the Indian Airlines by Government officials while proceeding on official tour;

(b) can these tickets be purchased from the travelling agents; and

(c) if so, what is the impact of this on Government revenues?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) According to instructions issued by the Govt. of India, government officials while proceeding an official tour, should travel by/book tickets directly with the national carriers only; viz., Air India and Indian Airlines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Vayudoot Service for towns of Bihar State

983. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to take up the third line air service (Vayudoot Service) to the important towns of Bihar State in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details of the towns to be covered and the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Vayudoot services are being extended to areas other than North East in a phased manner. Jamshedpur, Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Purnea in Bihar are proposed to be connected in the next phase. No definite time Schedule has so far been drawn up for connecting the above places by Vayudoot services.

World Bank Loan to Haryana

984. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the total amount given to Haryana for various projects from the World Bank before 1980 and after; and

(b) details of the projects for which the amount has been given during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Period	Name of Project	Total external assistance Committed ($million)	Date of Agreement	Date of colsing	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pre-1980	Haryana Agricultural Credit Project.	25·00	11-6-71	30-6-77	
2	Pre-1980	Haryana Irrigation Project.	111·00	16-6-78	31-3-83	
3	Pre-1980	Composite Agricultural Extension Project (Multi-State Project).	6·20	16-2-79	31-12-84	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Pre-1980	National Seed Project -I (Multi-State Project).	25·00	10-6-76	18-5-81	Centrally sponsored Scheme in which Haryana is also a beneficiary. A State-wise break up of the Assistance is not available.
5.	Pre-1980	Integrated Cotton Development Project (Multi-State Project).	18·00	26-2-76	31-12-81	
6	Pre-1980	National Co-operative Corporation Project Dev. (Multi-State Project)	30·00	2-2-79	31-12-84	
7	Post-1980	National Co-operative Dev. Corporation-II (Multi-State)	125·00	21-7-81	30-6-87	

Production and Export of Mica

985. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of mica for the last five years;

(b) the export of mica for the last five years; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken for stepping up mica production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The production and export of mica during the last five years is reported as under:—

Production (In Tonnes)

Year	Mica (Crude)	Mica (Waste and Scrap)
1976	9,494	4,306
1977	9,352	5, 319
1978	9,593	4, 681
1979	9,073	5,107
1980	7,930	4,425

EXPORT (BOTH MANUFACTURED AND UNMANUFACTURED)

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Thousand Rupees)
1975-76	21,806	195,426
1976-77	25,153	250,424
1977-78	22,655	260,098
1978-79	23,476	272,292
1979-80	28,703	320,807

(c) It is felt that more than stepping up production of mica in the country the immediate need is to put the industry on a more rational footing and to diversify the export by way of finished mica product instead of crude mica. Towards this end several recommnedations have been made in the report of the Mica Committee and the same are under consideration of Government.

Expansion of Indo-Arab Commercial and Economic relations

986. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the potential for expanding Indo-Arab commercial and economic relations has not been fully exploited;

(b) what steps Government propose to take for exchange of marketing information, promotion of trade ties, identification of investment areas and assessment of various requirements; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of these items came up for decision in the Indo-Arab Joint Business Council meeting concluded recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Over the years, Indo-Arab commercial and economic relations have been steadily growing. However, with the increased opportunities that are still coming up, there exists a good deal of potential for further expanding our trade and economic relations with the Arab world.

2. Apart from the usual steps such as exchange of commercial information through our Missions abroad, periodical bilateral trade talks and discussions under the Joint Commissions for enlarging and diversifying bilateral trade and economic ties with various Arab countries, a number of action points have been formulated on the basis of deliberations in the Conference of our Commercial Representatives of West Asia and North Africa region which was held at Dubai in February 1981. These action points include: (i) identification of 6—8 items which have large growth potential in each country of this area for exports from India; (ii) improvement of shipping services between India and Arab countries; (iii) improvement in the packing technique; (iv) increased commercial publicity through participation in important trade fairs being held in this region; (v) exploring the possibilities of formation of joint ventures in these countries for execution of project works; (vi) examination of the possibility of setting up warehousing facilities for Indian engineering products in some of the countries in this region; etc.

3. In the recently concluded Indo-Arab Joint Business Council meeting held at New Delhi, several suggestions were made for boosting our trade and economic relations with Arab countries. They include:

(i) Opening of India Trade Centres in different Arab countries in collaboration with Arab businessmen.

(ii) Investigation of possibilities for forming joint ventures in shipping for improving shipping services between Indian ports and ports in these countries.

(iii) Indian Technology and manpower resources should fruitfully be utilised in setting up industries in India for producing goods for the use of Arab countries, India and for exports to Third countries.

(iv) To eliminate delays the question of setting up of bonded warehousing facilities should be examined.

(v) Formation of joint venture companies between Indian companies and Arab businessmen in the field of construction activities should be encouraged.

(vi) Setting up of a small committee by Indo-Arab Joint Business Council which could meet frequently to discuss in detail areas for increased trade, investment and industrial cooperation and to identify specific business proposals.

(vii) FICCI and the Arab countries should exchange, on a regular basis, commercial information, exchange business delegation and assist each other in organising trade fairs and/or participating in international trade exhibitions.

Pilferage from Rourkela Steel Plant

987. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late, there has been large scale increase in pilferage from Rourkela Steel Plant and that products worth lakhs of rupees are being unauthorisedly taken out almost every night;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Steel Authority of India Limited is looking into the allegation and the required information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Poor procurement of jute in West Bengal

988. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procurement of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India in West Bengal has been very poor against the target of 12.75 lakh bales; and

(b) if so, the details of the procurements so far made and the reasons for the poor procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Jute Corporation of India has procured 7.89 lakh bales of raw jut in West Bengal upto 14-11-1981 as against 3.71 lakh bales procured during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Does not arise.

Percentage of STC's turnover to India's total foreign trade

989. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what is the percentage of STC's (State Trading Corporation) turnover to India's total foreign trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): In the year 1980-81. it was about 81 per cent.

बैंक में अनुशासन लागू करना

990. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार बैंकों में कड़ा अनुशासन लागू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब से लागू किया जाएगा और इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मणभाई बारोट): (क) और (ख). देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था के विकास में बैंकों को सौंपी गई भूमिका और अपने हितों में और वृद्धि करने

तथा असंगत दावों को मनवाने के उद्देश्य से कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग की बैंकों के सामान्य कार्यकरण को अव्यवस्थित करने की प्रवृत्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के प्रबंधकों को सरकार ने सामान्य रूप में सलाह दी है कि वे अपने कर्मचारियों के अनुशासनहीनता के मामलों में कड़ाई से निपटें ।

Memorandum to IMF

991. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to obtain an International Monetary Fund loan, India has proposed in a memorandum submitted to the IMF that a considerable liberalisation of procedures relating to foreign collaborations and royalty payments be made;

(b) complete text of the said memorandum;

(c) IMF document in response to which the memorandum was submitted; and

(d) progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The statement of economic policies forwarded to the International Monetary Fund in connection with India's proposal for an extended arrangement does not contain a proposal for liberalisation of procedures relating to foreign collaborations any royalty payments.

(b) A copy of the statement of Economic policies has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The Extended Fund Facility of IMF as formulated *vide* decision No. 4330(74/101)S, dated 9-8-1974 requires that a a member country contemplating a request for a loan under the arrangement should provide a statement of programmes setting forth the objectives and policies aimed at resolving the member countries' balance of payments problems. The economic policies statement forwarded by India was in response to this requirement.

(d) IMF have approved on November 9, 1981 an extended arrangement in an amount equivalent to SDR 5000 million.

Income tax raids on premises of Film personalities in Bombay

992. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax officials in Bombay have recently raided the residential and office premises of film personalities and recovered unaccounted cash, jewellery and foreign exchange;

(b) if so, full details of raids; and

(c) action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the month of October, 1981, the Income-tax Department has searched the premises of Mr. Amjad Khan Film Actor his relatives and associates and Miss Kalpana Iyer, Film Actress in Bombay and Bangalore. During the course of the search, cash of Rs. 3 lakhs, jewelery of the approximate value of Rs. 10 lakhs and foreign currency to the extent of £ 840 (Sterling) have been seized. Six lockers have been sealed.

(c) Action as warranted under the Direct Taxes Acts is being taken in these cases.

Loan fom IMF

993. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IMF loan conditions demand virtual preview of budget proposals and clearance from Bank authorities before it can be presented to the Parliament.

(b) whether the raising of the cash-reserve ratio by the RBI tallies with the stipulations of the IMF.;

(c) whether IMF conditions demand slashing of subsidies to food and other essential products even though such steps lead to sharp price increase;

(d) whether IMF insists on informal currency devaluation by way of continuous exchange-rate adjustment as the imperative method of boosting India's export potential; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government to such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Increase in the cash-reserve ratio has nothing to do with any stipulation by the IMF.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Crisis in Handloom Silk Industry of Varanasi

994. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Handloom Silk Industry of Varanasi is facing acute crisis due to abnormal rise in the prices of silk yarn as a result of which several lakhs of weavers have gone out of job;

(b) the reasons for the abnormal rise in the prices of silk yarn; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bail out the industry from the present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Rise in the price of raw silk is due to a number of factors like short-fall of production in Karnataka consequent to drought conditions and uzi fly menace on the one hand and increased demand for raw silk from the handloom and powerloom sectors on the other. To deal with the present situation Government of India have decided to import 250 MT raw silk through Central Silk Board. Simultaneously, steps are also being taken to minimise the uzi fly menace and increase production of raw silk in the coming months under various development programmes of the State Governments concerned.

देश में उपलब्ध सोने तथा चांदी की मात्रा तथा मूल्य

995. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1971 और सितम्बर 1981 में सोने की कितनी मात्रा उपलब्ध थी तथा इस मात्रा का रुपयों में मूल्य कितना था;

(ख) सरकार तथा लोगों के पास 1971 और सितम्बर, 1981 में क्रमशः कितनी मात्रा में सोना उपलब्ध था तथा उस मात्रा का रुपयों में मूल्य कितना था;

(ग) देश में पिछले दस वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का सोना तस्करी से लाया गया;

(घ) देश में इस समय कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का सोना और चांदी आभूषणों के रूप में उपलब्ध है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार सोने के आभूषणों पर पाबंदी लगाने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लवाई सिंह सितोंथिया) : (क) और (ख). देश में विद्यमान सोने की कुल मात्रा और उसके मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में कोई सरकारी अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है। सितम्बर 1971 और सितम्बर 1981 में सोने के मौद्रिक भण्डारों की कुल मात्रा और उनका मूल्य निम्नलिखित था :–

मौद्रिक स्वर्ण भण्डार

अवधि	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)	मात्रा (टन)
सितम्बर, 1971	182.5	216.24
सितम्बर, 1981	225.6	267.29

टिप्पणी :–सोने का मूल्य, 0.118489 ग्राम सोना प्रति रुपये के सरकारी सममूल्य के आधार पर लगाया गया है। मुद्राभिन्न सोने से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत शुद्ध सोने के निजी स्वामित्व/अधिकार पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध है।

(ग) 1971 से 1981 (अक्तूबर) तक की अवधि के दौरान सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पकड़े गए सोने की मात्रा और उसका मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :–

वर्ष	मात्रा (कि० ग्रा० में)	अनुमानित मूल्य (लाख रुपये में)
1971	2054	173
1972	1780	150
1973	840	71
1974	184	96
1975	414	222
1976	173	83
1977	267	162
1978	220	153
1979	134	136
1980	82	129
1981 . . . . (अनन्तिम)	116 (अक्तूबर तक)	195

1971 से 1973 तक के वर्षों के लिये दिये गये मूल्य का हिसाब, सोने के अन्तराष्ट्री मूल्य पर लगाया गया है । शेष वर्षों के लिये मूल्य का हिसाब देश के अन्दर प्रचलित मूल्य के आधार पर लगाया गया है ।

(घ) इस समय देश में आभूषणों के रूप में विद्यमान सोने और चांदी की मात्रा और उसके मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में कोई सरकारी अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है । फिर भी, यदि किसी व्यक्ति के स्वामित्व में, उसके द्वारा धारित, कब्जे में अथवा नियंत्रण में रखे गए आभूषणों/वस्तुओं की कुल मात्रा 2 कि. ग्रा. से और परिवार के मामले में 4 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक हो जाती है तो उसके लिये स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक घोषणा दायर करनी होती है । अधिनियम की उपर्युक्त अपेक्षा के अनुसार घोषित कुल मात्रा, 31-12-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार 85.5 टन की है ।

(ङ) स्वर्णाभूषणों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने सम्बन्धी किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार फिलहाल विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

Preference of claims for pay by Gazetted Officers

996. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the reasons for Gazetted officers preferring their individual claims to the audit officer for pay and other purposes and the reasons why they are also not brought on the establishment pay bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The practice of gazetted officers preferring their individual claims for pay and other purposes had been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 1976. Since then, their claims for pay etc., are being drawn on establishment pay bills.

District Towns to be linked by AIR in West Bengal

997. SHRI AJIT BAG:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI SUBODH SEN:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI ANAND PATHAK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal under consideration of the Government like 'District towns to be linked by air' in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The various Committees appointed by Government have recommended the airlink of only Cooch Behar in West Bengal.

Establishment of jute mills in Bihar

998. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Letters of Intent" have been issued for establishing jute mills at Kishangunj (Purnea) and Forbesgunj (Bihar);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allotted for such jute mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation applied for two industrial licences for setting up jute

mills in Kishanganj and Forbesgunj tehsils (Bihar) with an annual capacity of 16,000 MT each. The applications were considered by the Licensing Committee and two letters of intent for setting up jute mills at the aforesaid places were issued by the Ministry of Industry on 14-5-1981.

The Central Government has not allocated any funds for setting up these jute mills.

Problems faced by SAIL

999. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India is suffering from inconsistent planning, unrealistic pricing and deteriorating relations between its plants and the State Government;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry have shown its inability to tackle these problems;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that steel experts believe that instead of ambitious plans to set up 75 million tonnes of steel capacity in the country by the turn of the century planners should devote attention to improving infrastructural facilities and if possible, a million tonnes of capacity should be added every year;

(d) is it also a fact that they have pointed out that the planners have not succeeded in attaining their objectives; and

(e) if so, whether any concrete steps are being considered by Government in this regard and if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). This is not a correct statement of the position. Nor the inferrence drawn is well founded.

(c) to (e). Government has not formulated any plan for setting up capacity of 75 million tonnes in the country by the turn of the century. It is correct that alongside developing additional steel-making capacity, close and constant attention needs to be given to higher utilisation of the installed capacity. Every effort is being directed towards the achievement of this objective.

The steel development programme, as set out in the Sixth Plan document finalised in January, 1981, calls for a substantial step-up in the existing capacities although much of it would fructify only towards the later part of the Sixth Plan period and mostly in the Seventh Plan. In the current Five Year Plan, ingot steel capacity is likely to be raised from 14.47 million ingot tonnes to 17.90 million ingot tonnes by 1984-85.

In order to achieve higher production levels, emphasis has been laid on expeditious completion of the expansion programmes of Bhilai and Bokaro steel Plants, modernisation and replacement of existing steel plants, research and development as well as technological improvements with a view to reducing the cost of production and achieving higher productivity, augmentation of in-plant power generation capacity and expansion in the capacity of the existing plants as well as creation of new capacity at greenfield sites, e.g., the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the proposed steel plant at Paradeep.

Agreement with Philippines to import coconut oil

1000. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been made with Philippines to import coconut oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government had represented to the Union Government against this move; and

(d) if so, Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A memorandum was given by the All Party Delegation from Kerala to protest against the import of coconut oil.

(d) Import of coconut oil is canalised through the State Trading Corporation. State Trading Corporation has not made any imports of coconut oil so far.

News-item captioned "bird-hit AI Jumbo lands with burst fuel tank"

1001. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "bird-hit AI Jumbo lands with burst fuel tank" appearing in the Hindustan Times of 13th September, 1981; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, with details of action taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Air-India's Boeing 747 aircraft VT-EFJ while operating flight AI-128 on the sector Frankfurt-Delhi was involved in a bird strike incident when the aircraft was on its final approach to land on runway 28 at Delhi Airport on 12th September, 1981. During taxying in the vicinity of apron, Control Tower reported fluid dripping from Wing near No. 2 engine. Immediate emergency action was initiated by the Control Tower after the fluid dripping from the aircraft was identified as fuel. Fire tenders etc. followed the moving aircraft and foam was used to cover the spilled fuel. All the passengers were evacuated safely.

It was noticed after landing that as a result of the bird strike, all the fan blades of No. 2 engine were damaged and one of the fan blade tip liberated from this engine caused damage to the fuel tank. No. 2 engine was replaced with a new engine.

To reduce bird menace the following steps are implemented:—

(i) Regular spraying of insecticides to reduce insect population which act as food for birds;

(ii) Regular sweeping of all areas used by aircraft to remove any dead insects;

(iii) Removal of shrubbery where birds normally nest;

(iv) Removal of garbage and other food items that attract birds;

(v) Usage of coloured ribbons on the shoulder strips of runways to scare birds;

(vi) Use of fire crackers and shooting to disperse the bird concentration; and

(vii) Bird fright cartridges are being imported.

Evaluation of schemes of subsidies granted by Government of India and State Governments

1002. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4947 on 18th September, 1981 regarding evaluation of schemes

of subsidies granted by the Government of India and state:

(a) whether an evaluation of schemes of subsidies granted by the Government of India and by State Governments under various programmes during the last five years (year-wise) has been made with a view to examining whether the benefits of the subsidies have reached the real beneficiaries for whom the subsidies were intended;

(b) if so, whether any cases of misuse have been detected; and if detected, the nature thereof generally; and

(c) action taken to root them out and to rectify the programmes and procedures in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) As indicated in the reply given to in response to the Unstarred Question No. 4947 referred to by Hon'ble Member, subsidies are constantly kept under review and an evaluation is made at the time of the approval of the budget estimates every year. Major subsidies, like those for food and fertiliser reach the beneficiaries through Fair Price Shops and other distribution outlets at controlled prices. Assistance for exports promotion and market development is related to actual performance and are in accordance with specific objectives of the related programmes.

(b) and (c). Misuse in the form of black-marketing of controlled items, use of bogus ration cards, etc. are dealt with in accordance with the existing laws and regulations.

विदेशी ऋण

1003. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पर कितना विदेशी ऋण देय है; ऋणदाता देशों के नाम क्या हैं और उक्त ऋण पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना ब्याज दिया जा रहा है; और

(ख) उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें भारत ने ऋण दे रखा है, कितनी राशि का ऋण दे रखा है और इस ऋण से प्रतिवर्ष कितना ब्याज मिलता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण–1 में दी गई है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की सूचना संलग्न विवरण–2 में दी गई है । इन ऋणों पर प्राप्त वार्षिक ब्याज की राशि की सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

विवरण—1

(करोड़ रुपये)

क्रम संख्या	देश/संस्था का नाम	30–9–81 के बकाया ऋण राशि	वर्ष 1981–82 के दौरान दिये जाने वाले ब्याज की राशि
1	2	3	4
1	आस्ट्रिया	25.81	0.69
2	बेल्जियम	70.63	0.62
3	कनाडा	420.60	1.20

1	2	3	4
4.	डेनमार्क	23.69	0.03
5.	फ्रांसि	343.21	14.01
6.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	1339.76	30.04
7.	इटली	15.18	0.80
8.	जापान	989.70	38.91
9.	नीदरलैण्ड	501.76	13.17
10.	स्विट्जरलैण्ड	19.81	0.97
11.	ब्रिटेन	737.41	7.82
12.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	2894.35	55.66
13.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	495.96	34.07
14.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	4829.44	31.75
15.	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय (विशेष, कार्रवाई ऋण)	48.27	0.31
16.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास कोष	14.74	0.12
17.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष न्यास निधि	637.34	2.76
18.	संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	61.13	1.33
19.	इराक	88.29	2.53
20.	ईरान	753.94	23.38
21.	आबू धाबी निधि	16.56	0.61
22.	सऊदी निधि	70.38	3.03
23.	कुवैत निधि	56.88	2.36
24.	ओपेक	39.45	0.21
25.	चेकोस्लावाकिया	24.29	0.67
26.	हंगरी	8.65	0.22
27.	पोलैण्ड	5.98	0.16
28.	सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	206.18	5.41
	जोड़ :	14739.39	272.83

विवरण — 2

(करोड़ रुपये)

क्रम संख्या	उन देशों के नाम जिन्हें ऋण दिये गये हैं	ऋण की राशि
1.	नेपाल	11.00
2.	इण्डोनेशिया	10.00
3.	श्रीलंका	75.00
4.	मारीशस	15.00
5.	तंजानिया	7.40
6.	वियतनाम	85.98
7.	जाम्बिया	10.00
8.	मोजाम्बीक	4.00
9.	युगांडा	2.50
10.	सेंक्लीज	2.50
11.	घाना	5.00
12.	अफगानिस्तान	6.25
13.	भूटान	31.43
14.	बंगलादेश	79.85

Shore based steel plant at Paradip Orissa

1004. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to set up a separate company to run the shore based steel plant at Paradip, Orissa;

(b) if so, by what time this company will come into existence;

(c) what would be the location of this company; and

(d) what uptodate progress has been made in launching the steel plant?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Completion of procedural formalities regarding registration of the Company will take some time.

(d) Government have decided to entrust the work relating to Paradeep Steel Plant to M|s. Davy Mckee of U.K. subject to the satisfactory settlement of the terms and conditions of the contract. Work on the plant will start after the conract has been finalised for which negotiations are in progress.

KLM airlines proposal to touch Calcutta airport rejected

1005. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have rejected the KLM airlines proposal to touch Calcutta airport;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) on what basis Government are giving permission to the foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The proposed operations by KLM was not within the frequency entitlement available to it under the provisions of the bilateral air services agreement.

(c) Foreign airlines are permitted to operate services on the basis of the provisions contained in the respective bilateral air services agreements and the frequency entitlements provided for in these agreements.

Extradition of IABoeing aircraft Hijackers

1006. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 was recently hijacked to Pakistan by some Dal Khalsa supporters;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether the hijackers are being extradited to India for their trial?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Indian Airlines Plane VT-EDR while operating Delhi|Amritsar|Srinagar service was hijacked to Lahore on 29-9-81 with 117 passengers including 6 crew members aboard, by 5 Sikhs belonging to Dal Khalsa, with the help of 'Kirpans'. The motivation for the hijacking was reportedly to seek the release of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwala and others and the recognisation of Khalistan. Due to quick action by Pakistani Commandos, the hijackers were arrested and aircraft returned next day without any damage.

(c) The Govt. of Pakistan have been approached in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

Deduction of Income-tax amount received by a retired employee as encashment of leave

1007. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the decision of the Madras Bench of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal which has held that the amount received by an employee after his retirement from service as encashment of leave due to him is not taxable as it is not categorised as 'Income';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government departments are still deducting income-tax from such employees in respect of the amount received by them as encashment of leave because they have not received any instructions from Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government have examined the matter and issued or propose to issue any instructions in this regard;

(e) if so, the details of the instructions issued;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Income-tax Appellate Tribunal has held that the amount received as encashment of leave due during the service period is not taxable after retirement from service as it cannot be categorised as 'income'.

(c) to (e). Yes. Sir. Circular No. 298 dated 15th April, 1981 issued by the Ministry to all State Governments and endorsed to all employers requires deduction of tax at source on the amount received on account of encashment of leave due to an employee on retirement as it is includible as salary. The Government have examined the position in the light of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal's decision and issued a public circular dated 31st August, 1981 stating that the Income-tax Department has not accepted the Tribunal's decision and is in reference before the Madras High Court. The stand of the Department is that the amount received on encashment of leave salary due to an employee either in service or at the time of his retirement is taxable as part of salary income.

(f) to (g). In view of replies to parts (c), (d) and (e), parts (f) & (g) do not arise.

Import of rubber

1008. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import rubber during the current financial year;

(b) the estimated quantity of rubber production during 1981-82 and the likely consumption in the country;

(c) the quantity of rubber imported in 1980;

(d) whether Government had sought consultation with the local interests before deciding upon the import of rubber; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government's decision to import natrual rubber is based on a continual assessment of the likely gap between production and consumption, which may have to be bridged through imports.

(b) The revised estimates of production and consumption of natural rubber during 1981-82 are 1,50,000 tonnes and 1,86,000 tonnes respectively.

(c) A quantity of 1000 tonnes of natural rubber was imported by STC during the calendar year 1980.

(d) and (e). The recommendations of the Rubber Board, on which the growers and rubber goods manufacturers are also represented. and those of the Ministy of Industry are taken into account while deciding on the quantity of rubber that may have to be imported each year.

News-item captioned "growers selling Jute at low price"

1009. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Statesman', Calcutta edition, dated 27th October, 1981 stating "Growers selling jute at low price";

(b) if so, what is the price fixed by Government and what is the average price for which jute as sold by the growers;

(c) what amount of jute has been bought upto date by the JCI; what is the amount of jute bought by the mills in this period; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of the jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statutory minimum price for W5 in Assam has been fixed at Rs. 175/-per quintal. All the purchases by the Jute Corporation of India have been made at the Statutory minimum prices. A statement on ruling market prices of jute in selected markets is given in attached statement.

(c) JCI has purchased a total quantity of 12.11 lakh bales during 1981-82 season upto 14-11-81. As reported by Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association, jute mills have purchased 21.56 lakh bales in this season upto 7-11-81. but how much of it is 'ready' purchase and how much, 'forward' is difficult to say.

(d) JCI is progressively increasing the volume of its procurement, Government have also accepted the liability to subsidise losses incurred by JCI on price support operations for raw jute in the interest of growers. The State Governments have also been alerted to exercise vigilance in the enforcement of statutory minimum price of raw jute through official machinery.

Statement

Statement showing grade-wise market rates of raw jute at certain selected markets ruling on 14-11-1981:

State/Centre	Grades			
	W-4 TD-4	W-5 TD-5	W-6 TD-6	W-7 TD-7
North Bengal				
Dinhata White				
Statutory Minima	197.00	182.00	172.00	162.00

State/Centre	Grades			
	W-4 TD-4	W-5 TD-5	W-6 TD-6	W-7 TD-7
Ruling Rates				
Maximum.	202.00	182.00	172.00	162.00
South Bengal				
Baduria (Tossa)				
Statutory				
Minimum	216.50	201.50	191.50	181.50
Ruling Rates				
Maximum.	221.00	195.00	180.00	163.00
Bihar				
Kishanganj				
White				
Statutory				
Minima	200.00	185.00	175.00	165.00
Ruling Rates				
Maximum	190.00	175.00	160.00	145.00
Assam				
Dhubri (White)				
Statutory				
Minima	190.00	175.00	165.00	155.00
Ruling Rates				
Maximum	190.00	160.00	145.00	123.00

Ban on import of Steel under OGL

1010. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to ban the import of steel under the open general licence; and

(b) wheher the import of steel under OGL has adversely affected the steel production of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) It is not proposed to impose a general ban on the import of steel items. The import policy is however reviewed from time to time and decisions are taken having regard to total demand and indigenous production.

(b) No, Sir.

Loan from Asian Development Bank

1011. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to seek a loan from Asian Development Bank;

(b) whether the amount likely to be sought has been worked out;

(c) if so, the amount being sought; and

(d) the details of the projects where this amount will be utilised?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes. Government has indicated to the Asian Development Bank its intention to start borrowing from it from 1983 onward.

(b) to (d). The amount of loan to be sought and detail of the projects to be posed will be worked out with the Bank only after the Bank has been able to determine the size of its Third General Capital Increase currently under negotiations.

Difference in pension paid to different categories of pensioners

1012. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pensioners who retired from Central Government service before a certain date are being paid pensions at much lower rate than those who retired after that date;

(b) if so, what are the details of the difference in pensions paid to different categories of pensioners as at present, with reference to their dates of retirement; and

(c) what are the reasons for th perpetuation of the different rates of. pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The pension of Government servants who retired before 1-1-1973 was calculated at the rate of 1/160th of average emoluments for each six month, on 30 years qualifying service. subject to a maximum of Rs. 675/-per month, on 30 years qualifying service, The pension of Government servants who retired after 1-1-1973 ond before 31st March, 1979 was calculated at the rate of 1/160th of average emoluments for every six monthly period of qualifying service on a maximum service of 33 years and also subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000/-per month. The pensions of Government employees who retire or retired after 31st March, 1979, is calculated on the bosis of following Slab System on a maximum period of 33 years qualifying service:—

		Amount of monthly pension
(*i*)	Upto first Rs. 1,000/— of average emoluments reckonable for pension.	50% of average emoluments.
(*ii*)	Next Rs. 500/—of average emolument reckonable for pension.	45% of average emoluments
(*iii*)	Balance of average emoluments reckonable for pension.	40% of average emoluments subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 1,500/—including relief at average index level 328.

(c) The difference in the amount of pension of various categories of pensioners who retired on different dates has come about due to liberalisation

a pensionary benefits from time to time. The normal policy is to grant such benefits prospectively.

decline in Export of Tea

1013. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a decline in export of tea from India during the last three months;

(b) if so the reasons for such decline; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to increase export of tea from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) There was no decline in the exports of tea in the quarter July-September, 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In addition to the steps taken earlier, Government have recently announced an Excise duty rebate scheme applicable to exports of tea both by merchant as well as producer exporters. Government have also allowed draw back of customs and excise duty on packing materials such as aluminium foil, plywood etc. used in the export of tea.

Opening of rural Banks in Bihar

1014. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural banks opened in Bihar so far and their locations;

(b) what are the proposals of the Central Government to open more rural banks in Bihar during the remaining period of the current financial yea; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to open a rural bank in District Siwan in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Seventeen Regional Rural Banks have been established in Bihar so far. The names and locations of these banks are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Two more districts, namely Bhagalpur and Patna, have been indentified for locating rural banks. Clearance from the State Government regarding their establishment is awaited.

(c) A regional rural banks named Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank covering the district of Siwan is already functoning since 31-3-1981.

Statement

Names and Locations of Regional Rural Banks in Bihar

Name of the Regional Rural Bank	District covered
1. Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah	Bhojpur and Rohtas
2. Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari	East and West Champaran
3. Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya	Gaya, Nawada and Aurangabad
4. Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea	Purnea, Saharsa and Katihar
5. Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur, Vaishali and Sitamarhi

1	2	3
6.	Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr	Monghyr, Khagaria
7.	Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka	Santhal Parganas
8.	Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani	Madhubani
9.	Nalanda Gramin Bank, Biharshariff	Nalanda
10.	Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chaibasa	Singhbhum
11.	Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Darbhanga	Darbhanga
12.	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur	Samastipur
13.	Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Daltonganj	Palamau
14.	Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ranchi	Ranchi
15.	Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Saran	Saran
16.	Sivan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Siwan	Siwan
17.	Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj	Gopalganj

Discussion with Indian Jute Mills Association

1015. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held between him and the delegation of Indian Jute Mills Association in the month of September, 1981;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. A meeting was held in the office chamber of Chief Minister, West Bengal on 20th September 1981, wherein representatives of Indian Jute Mills Association and senior Government officials were present. This meeting was held to discuss problems of jute industry, including the question of ensuring support price for raw jute so as to arrest its downward trend in the market. Parsuant to the decisions taken in this meeting' a 'Monitoring Committee' for review of purchase of raw jute by Jute Mills has been constituted under the chairmanship of Jute Commissioner which consists of representatives of IJMA, Govt. of West Bengal, Jute Corporation of India and State Bank of India. This Committee has been meeting almost on a weekly basis to review purchases of raw jute in West Bengal by jute mills, Jute Corporation of India and Cooperatives. The progress of raw jute procurement and maintaining buying pressure on raw jute as a measure of price-support operation is regularly monitored by the committee.

सूरत (गुजरात) में प्रोसेसिंग यूनिटों द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवंचन

1016. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरत, गुजरात में उन प्रोसेसिंग यूनिटों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर उत्पादन शुल्क अपवंचन का पता लगाने के लिये जून, 1980 से जून, 1981 की अवधि में छापे मारे गये थे;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक यूनिट ने कितनी राशिके उत्पादन शुल्क का अप्वंचन किया और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा कितने प्रोसैसिंग यूनिटों के मालिकों के विरुद्ध उत्पादन शुल्क अपधंचन के लिये कार्यवाही की गई और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Industrial sickness and outstanding Bank credit

1017. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the **Minister of FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the extent of industrial sickness at the end of 1979 and 1980 both in the large sector and the small scale sector indicating the related outstanding bank credit respectively;

(b) whether any analysis of the causes for the growing industrial sickness has been made; if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As at the end of December, 1979, the outstanding advances of all tht scheduled commercial banks against the 22,366 units indentified and reported as sick amounted to Rs. 1622.55 crores. Out of this Rs. 261.74 crores were outstanding against 20,975 small scale sick industrial units and Rs. 1360.81 crores were outstanding against 1391 medium and large scale sick units. According to the provisional data available with Reserve Bank of India as at the end of December, 1980, the outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks against the 24,656 units identified and reported as sick amounted to Rs. 1802.42 crores. Out of this Rs. 305.00 crores were outstanding against 23,255 small scale sick industrial units and Rs. 1497,42 crores were outstanding against 1401 medium and large scale sick units.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has conducted an opinion survey of commercial banks in respect of sickness in the 378 large sick units enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore or above as on 31-12-1979. According to the analysis of this survey, the major causes of sickness are mismanagement/management deficiencies, faulty initial planning and other technical drawbacks, labour trouble market recession, power cut and shortage of raw materials.

(c) The Banks and Institutions have taken steps for early identification of sickness. They look into the causes of sickness of an industrial unit and its potential viability. In the case of a potentially viable unit, the banks and institutions make efforts to rehabilitate it and towards this end they prepare a rehabilitation package which is tailored to the specific requirements of the unit. The rehabilitation package may consist of a number of sacrifices and concessions on behalf of the banks and institutions like reduction in rates of interest funding of interest, rescheduling of recoveries waiver of penal interest and grant of further need based assistance. Additionally, where necessary, measures like change in management and merger with a healthy unit are resorted to. The institutions also appoint nominee directors on the boards of assisted concerns to monitor the progress/working of the units. A number of organisational arrangements have also been made for facilitating identification of sickness and its causes at an early stage, rehabilitation of sick units, counselling services for sick units, better coordination between banks, institutions and other agencies and authorities involved in rehabilitation work etc.

Rate of inflation

1018. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of inflation in all areas of the economy and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the rate of inflation in all areas of the economy in each year since 1975 to 1981 and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The annual rat of inflation, in terms of the latest available wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) as on the week ended November 14, 1981 works out to 8.1 per cent. The factor responsible for the price behaviour are discussed in the related official publications such as Government of India's Economic Survey and Reserve Bank of India's Currency & Finance Report brought out every year. The annual rates of inflation on point to point basis at the end of each financial year since 1975 are given below:

	Rate of inflation percent
1975-76	(—) 6.5
1976-77	+ 2.0
1977-78	(+) 0.3
1978-79	(+) 4.6
1979-80	(+) 21.4
1980-81	(+) 16.4

Aid from World Bank

1019. SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has linked its aid to India's stand on multinationals and has asked the Government to reorient its policies; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses in SAIL

1020. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by the Steel Authority of India during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for these huge losses;

(c) steps Government propose to take to wipe out these losses; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent during the next year on steel plants under SAIL for modernisation and expansion schemes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Steel Authority of India Limited did not incur any loss during the last three years

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Capital outlay for the year, 1982-83 is yet to be finalised.

Setting up of Integrated Steel Plant in North-Western Region

1021. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up an integrated Steel Plant in North-Western Region;

(b) if so, the name of the place where the same is likely to be set up and the probable date by which the same will be set up; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are already in the process of setting up two new integrated steel plants at Visakhapatnam and Paradeep. In view of the prevailing financial constraints and the commitments already made, it will not be possible, for thhe present, to consider any fresh proposal for setting up an integrated steel plant in the Noth-Wrestern Region.

Functioning of Mini Steel Plants in Vizag on Stolen Property Belonging to SAIL

1022. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of mini steel plants in Vizag are functioning/running on stolen property belonging to SAIL (Blitz-Bombay, dated 17 October, 1981); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No information has been received by the Government.

Collection of Tax Arrears

1023. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by Government in the light of the deliberations of the Income-tax Commissioners Conference held on April 20—22, 1981 to accelerate the process of collection of tax arrears;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been the result of the instructions issued and the tax arrears collected as on 31st October, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). In the light of the deliberations of the Commissioners' Conference, instructions have been issued to the Commissioners of Income-tax to accelerate the process of collection of tax arrears. The gist of these instruction is as under:—

(i) The carry over and reconciliation of tax arrears should be completed in the early part of the financial year. For this purpose the necessary blank register should be supplied to the ITOs latest by 31st March of the preceding financial year;

(ii) Meetings should be regularly held with the ITOs/TROs to review the progress of the recovery of tax arrears and to take timely action as soon as slippages are noticed;

(iii) A system should be devised to ensure that the chalans reach the ITOs within a maximum period of one month;

(iv) There must be a systematic pursuit of recovery proceedings in all cases for tax arrears;

(v) ITOs/IACs and Commissioners should periodically review the cases of tax arrears in accordance with the prescribed limits. While the first review should be comprehensive and should indicate complete details of the cases, the subsequent review may, depending upon the circumstances of each case, be confined to the progress of recovery achieved in the intervening period;

(vi) An Arrears and Refunds Clearance Fortnight should be observed during the Financial Year 1981-82; and

(vii) Coercive steps for recovery should be taken regularly in appropriate cases. Of the various coercive steps, distraint and sale of movable properties should be resorted to in all suitable cases. Similarly attachment and sale of immovable properties should receive greater attention.

(c) The latest provisional figures regarding progress of collection out of arrear demand are available for the month of september, 1981. The amount of Income-tax (including Corporation tax) collected/adjusted/reduced during the period 1-4-81 to 30-9-81 as compared to the amount collected/adjusted/reduced during the corresponding period of last year i.e. 1980-81 is given below:—

As on	(in crores of Rs.) Collection/reduction out of arrear demand
Upto September 1980	167.64
Upto September 1981	226.18

It can be seen from the above figures that there is an improvement in collection/reduction upto September 1981 as compared to the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

फिल्म अभिनेताओं और अभिनेत्रियों के मकानों पर आयकर के छापे

1024. **श्री शिव शरण वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान आयकर विभाग द्वारा कितने फिल्म अभिनेताओं और अभिनेत्रियों के मकानों पर छापे मारे गये तथा उन छापों के दौरान कितनी राशि के अवैध लेन देन और लेखा बाह्य धनराशि का पता लगा तथा कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को जमानती बांडों पर छोड़ा गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : आय कर विभाग ने, वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 (21 नवम्बर, 1981 तक) 14 फिल्मी अभिनेताओं और अभिनेत्रियों के मामले में तलाशियां लीं । इन तलाशियों के दौरान प्रथम-दृष्टया लेखा बाह्य जो नकदी, जवाहिरात तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गईं, इनका लगभग मूल्य 39.08 लाख रु. था । कुछ मामलों में व्यक्तियों द्वारा परिसम्पत्तियों को हटाये जाने से रोकने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132(3) के अन्तर्गत निषेधात्मक आदेश भी जारी किये गये थे ।

कर-अपवंचन की बाबत किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है ।

Third Air Service to connect cities in Tamil Nadu

1025. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the centre start a Third Air Service to connect all the cities in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Tamil Nadu desires to take the air service if the Centre permits in order to connect all the commercial as well as tourist centres in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., approached Tamil Nadu Government to

start a Civil Aviation Unit to operate a feeder airlines service in that State and requested for clearance of that Government to utilise the services of Messrs Field Tech. Limited, Aviation Consultant, Heathrow Airport, London, for conducting, free of cost, preliminary feasibility studies for setting up of feeder airlines service. The request for conducting the feasibility studies was acceded to by the Tamil Nadu Government subject to certain conditions. Since the question of operation of third level air services for connecting smaller cities and towns including tourist centres was under consideration of the Government no decision could be taken in the matter. Now, since a company by the name of Vayudoot has been established for operating to smaller cities and towns including tourist centres, unless a final decision with regard to stations which are to be connected by Vayudoot is taken no such request for operation of air service by schedule/non-schedule operators can be considered. Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu, however, is among the 23 stations proposed to be connected by Vayudoot in the first phase of its expansion outside North-Eastern region.

नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) का एलकलाइड कारखाना

1026. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में नीमच में एलकलाइड कारखाने में अनियमितताओं, लेखों के दुर्विनियोजन आदि के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस बारे में भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाये जाएंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust registered in Delhi

1027. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income-tax exemption was granted to the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust registered in Delhi; if so, details thereof;

(b) what are the Trust's objectives and names and addresses of the Trustees and office bearers and the amount so far collected by the Trust; and

(c) names and addresses of the donors from India and other countries contrubuting Rs. ten thousand or above and the amounts so received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust has been notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government in terms of section 10(23C)(iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Two notifications have been issued, the first valid for assessment year 1981-82 and the second valid for assessment years 1982-83 and 1983-84. As required by section 296 of the Income-tax Act, copies of these notifications have been placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. The effect of the notification is to exempt from income tax any income received by any person on behalf of the notified Trust. The main objectives of this Trust are:—

To conduct the manifold constructive and positive activities for the promotion, propagation and implementation of the five points programme of Shri Sanjay Gandhi, namely:—

(a) Planned parenthood or family planning.

(b) Afforestation.

(c) Slum Clearance in rural and urban areas.

(d) Abolition of Dowry system.

(e) Education and training of youth and such other activities in furtherance of ideals of Shri Sanjay Gandhi, including such activities as would be conducive to the general welfare and upliftment of the poorer and weaker sections of the Society and service to the oppressed and down-trodden.

The names of the Trustees as on 20th October, 1980 are as under:—

1. Smt. Indira Gandhi—*Chairman*
2. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao
3. Shri P. K. Mukherjee
4. Shri N. D. Tewari
5. Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhry
6. Shri Ramlal
7. Shri Arun Nehru
8. Shri Madan Bhatia

The office-bearers of the Trust are:—

(i) Smt. Indira Gandhi —*Chairman*

(ii) Shri Arun Nehru —*Secretary*

(iii) Shri Madan Bhatia —*Treasurer*

Under Section 139 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 every person who is assessable under this Act is obliged to file return of income within the prescribed time limit. An assessee is defined in section 2(7) to mean a person by whom any tax or any other sum of money is payable under the Income Tax Act. Once the Trust stands notified under section 10(23C) (iv) it is not assessable to income-tax. Therefore, it is not obliged to file return of income under section 139 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. In view thereof information regarding amounts donated, list of donors and donations in cash both from within the country and abroad is not available with the Income Tax Department.

दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दी गई राशि

1028. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली के ग्रामों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दी गई राशि का बैंकवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भूमिहीन तथा छोटे किसानों को दी गई राशि की पृथक-पृथक प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(ग) भूमिहीन तथा छोटे किसानों को अधिक ऋण सुविधाएं दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) दिल्ली के ग्रामों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों के बैंकवार ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र शासित दिल्ली में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाओं द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

निम्नलिखित वर्षों के पिछले शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार	(राशि लाख रुपयों में)
दिसम्बर, 1978	868
दिसम्बर, 1979	914
दिसम्बर, 1980	895

(ख) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा 5 एकड़ तक की भूमि वाले छोटे तथा सीमांतिक किसानों को दिये

सितम्बर, 1978	.	.	. 10.8 प्रतिशत
सितम्बर, 1979	.	.	. 11.6 प्रतिशत
सितम्बर, 1980	.	.	. 14.3 प्रतिशत

(ग) सरकार द्वारा भूमिहीन तथा छोटे किसानों को और अधिक ऋण सुविधाएं सुलभ कराने के लिए उठाये जा रहे कदमों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये भी शामिल हैं :

1. बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि कृषि क्षेत्र के कमजोर वर्गों को जिनमें 5 एकड़ और उससे कम जोत वाले छोटे और सीमांतिक किसान और भूमिहीन मजदूर शामिल हैं तथा कृषि से सम्बद्ध गतिविधियों में लगे ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जिनके ऋण 10 हजार रुपये से अधिक नहीं हैं, उनके प्रत्यक्ष ऋणों की मात्रा 1983 तक उनके कृषि को दिये गये कुल ऋणों की मात्रा 50 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच जानी चाहिये ।

2. देश में 2-10-1980 से सभी विकास खण्डों में आई. आर. डी. पी. का विस्तार किया गया है । इसका उद्देश्य, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धारित लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं को उत्पादक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना है ।

3. अन्य कदमों में सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा पूंजी की सहायता प्रदान करना, ब्याज की रिआयती दर (जो कि पात्र सदस्यों को डी. आर. आई. स्कीम के अधीन 4 प्रतिशत की कम दर पर उपलब्ध है) वसूल करना, आवेदन-पत्रों तथा ऋण प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण, प्रतिभूमि, मार्जिनमनी, अदायगी की अवधि आदि से सम्बंधित नियमों एवं शर्तों को उदार बनाना शामिल हैं ।

Loss to S.T.C. for disposal of imported Sugar during 1980-81

1029. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has incurred any loss in disposal of the two lakh tonnes of imported sugar during the 1980-81 sugar season; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Import/export of sugar is carried out by the STC on Government account and all profits/losses area accordingly to Government account. During 1980-81 sugar season, 2,14,650 MT sugar was imported. Of this, part quantity has been sold by tender and part through allocations to State Governments for Public distribution. Allocation instructions for further balance quantity are awaited from the Department of Food. The profits/lasses on disposal of the 2,14,650 MT of imported sugar can be worked out only after the entire quantity has been sold/allocated and lifted.

Loan from IMF

1030. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether IMF have cleared 5.7 billion dollars loan to India;

(b) whether the U.S. abstained from extending its approval to the loan; and

(c) reaction of Government with regard to (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) IMF has aproved an extended arrangement authorising purchases upto the equivalent of SDR 5 billion for the next 3 years.

(b) Yes; Sir.

(c) The Government do not agree with the reasons indicated by the U.S. Executive Director while abstaining, namely, that India's proposal did not adequately show a balance of payments need. The Government of India had made known to the Fund the deterioration in India's balance of payments position due, among other reasons, to increase in oil prices and the Fund Management had accepted India's balance of payments need.

राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में पाए गए खनिजों से प्राप्त राजस्व की राशि

1031. **श्री विरदा राम फूलवारिया :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में पाए गए खनिजों से अब तक सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ है; तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 में कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र में खनिजों का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कर रही है और यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार जालौर जिले में पाए गए खनिजों से प्राप्त राजस्व राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	राजस्व राशि
1974–75 से 1980–81	10,81,681.00 रुपये
1981–82 (अनुमानित)	3,50,000.00 रुपये

(ख) जी हां । राजस्थान सरकार का खान विभाग प्रत्येक वर्ष खनिजों का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण और खोज कर रहा है । 1980-81 वर्ष में 100 वर्ग किलोमीटर लक्ष्य की तुलना में 306 वर्ग किलोमीटर में टोही सर्वेक्षण किया गया । इसी प्रकार क्षेत्रीय भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण के अंतर्गत 6 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पर काम किया गया है । 1981-82 वर्ष में राजस्थान के खान विभाग ने टोही सर्वे के अंतर्गत 250 वर्ग किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य रखा है इसके अलावा फ्लोराइट की खोज हेतु 300 मीटर डिलिंग का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष के दौरान प्रतिशत वृद्धि के बारे में बताना अभी संभव नहीं है ।

Backlog in recruitment and Promotion of S.C. and S.T. Employees in LIC

1032. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a backlog in the matter of recruitment and promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of nearly 12,408 posts as on 31st March, 1980 in all the cadres of employees in LIC of India;

(b) if so, what special measures to remove this backlog have been taken by the LIC of India at par with other public sector institutions (i.e. Bank of India, Air India, RBI etc.); and

(c) why the rigid rules of promotions were not relaxed by the Chairman of the LIC of India even though he was empowered vide Rule No. 10 of Gazetted promotion policy (Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part III, Section IV dated 15th March, 1976, LIC of India promotion Regulations 1976) to promote nearly 600 eligible SC/ST employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI (MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan from Denmark for Development of Fisheries

1033. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement had been reached with Denmark for loan for projects in India;

(b) whether the agreement stimulates development of fisheries oceanographic research in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement for a project loan of Dkr. 150 million (Rupees 19 crores) was signed with Government of Denmark on 28th October, 1981.

(b) An amount of Dkr. 65 million (Rupees 8.2 crores) out of the loan is earmarked for meeting part of the costs of a Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel contemplated to be procured from Denmark.

(c) The loan is interest free and is repayable in 50 equal semiannual instalments beginning from 1st October, 1991.

STC to take over National Tannery

1034. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for taking over the National Tannry under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act under the management of State Trading Corporation is pending with the Commerce Ministry since long;

(b) if so, the steps taken to finalise the issue; and

(c) if no steps have so far been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to take over the management of National Tannery under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loan from Denmark

1035. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan that has been sanctioned by Denmark to India recently;

(b) the Project on which the above loan sanctioned by Denmark is proposed to be utilised;

(c) the expected time of getting that amount; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) An agreement for a loan of Dkr. 150 million (Rupees 19 crores) was concluded on the 28th October, 1981 with the Government of Denmark.

(b) The loan is intended to be utilised to the extent of Dkr. 85 million (Rupees 10.8 crores) for the Danish Consultancy services for the Thal Vaishet Fertiliser Project. The balance of Dkr. 65 million (Rupees 8.2 crores) is available for meeting part of the cost of a Fisheries Oceanographic Research Vessel contemplated to be procured from Denmark.

(c) The loan amount is to be drawn for meeting payments as and when they fall due to the Danish consultant/contractor. The loan drawals are therefore expected to be spread over 2-3 years.

(d) The loan is interest free and is repayable in 50 semiannual instalments of Dkr. 3.0 million each, commencing on October 1, 1991.

L.I.C. Business in Rural Areas

1036. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of LIC in securing business in rural areas has been dismal despite the emphasis laid by both the previous and the present Government to foster savings and inculcate banking habits among the country's vast peasantry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that LIC policies that were operational in rural areas between 1963-64 and 1979-80 declined;

(c) whether it was both in number as well as in percentage of the total busines transaced; and

(d) what are the main reasons for this deterioration and poor business in the rural areas and what steps are being taken by Governmnt to see that the LIC business in rural areas improves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The growth of individual new business in India of the LIC and its new rural business since 1963-64 has been as under:—

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL INDIAN NEW BUSINESS AND RURAL BUSINESS OF L.I.C.

Year	Total New Business		Rural Business		Rural Business as percentage of total Business	
	No. of policies (in lakhs)	Sum Assured (in crores of Rs.)	No. of policies (in lakhs)	Sum Assured (in cores of Rs.)	In terms of policies	In terms of Sum Assured
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1963-64	16.38	680	5.85	209	35.7	30.8
1968-69	14.50	895	4.77	325	32.9	26.3
1973-74	20.47	1913	6.43	498	31.4	26.0
1978-79	17.55	2057	5.15	461	29.3	22.4
1979-80	20.96	2733	5.91	604	28.2	22.1
1980-81	19.54	2883	5.79	676	29.6	23.4

The growth of new business, more particularly the business in rural areas, has not been up to Government's expectations.

(d) Rural new business as proportion of the total new business in India has been small, being around 30 per cent in terms of policies and a little over 20 per cent in terms of sums assured in recent years. In order to bring about a significant improvement in the LIC's performance in the rural areas, greater emphasis is being laid on development of the necessary infrastructure, through establishment of new offices in the mofassil and recruitment of Rural Career Agents.

Loan from United States

1037. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked for aid from the United States during 1981;

(b) whether the US Government agreed to provide loan asked for by India;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached between the two countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, by what time the same is likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). The United States is providing bilateral assistance to India on an annual basis. During the US Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1980—September, 1981), agreements were signed for an amount US $ 104.623 million for the following projects:—

		$ Million
(i)	Fertilizer Promotion (Loan)	35.00
(ii)	Agricultural Development (ARDC) Loan	35.60
(iii)	Rajasthan Medium Irrigation (Loan)	20.00
(iv)	Integrated Rural Health & Population (Grant)	9.40
(v)	HUDCO Shelter Design & Analysis (Grant)	0.125
(vi)	Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry ($ 1 million grant & $ 3 million (Loan)	4.000
(vii)	National Council for Applied Economic Research (Grant)	0.498
		104.623

In addition, the USA has extended a grant of $ 20 million out of the US held rupees for various health institutions.

Merger of Sick Industrial Units with Healthy Ones

1038. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering measures for simplifying the procedure relating to tax benefits under section 72A of the Income-tax Act and merger of sick industrial units in healthy ones;

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering denotification of certain sick units which can be returned to the former owners;

(c) is it also a fact that revised guidelines have been laid down; and

(d) whether Government have assigned the administrative Ministry specific responsibility for prevention of and taking remedial action in relation to sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The question of simplifying the procedure relating to the grant of approval under section 72A of the Income-tax Act is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Government, vide their Press Note dated 6th October, 1981, have announced that the denotification of sick units will be considered only after Government have taken a view on nationalisation or other alternatives like merger with a healthy unit or restructuring in respect of the undertakings being managed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Government are, therefore, considering as an initial step, whether the undertakings being managed under the IDR Act are to be nationalised or if other alternatives can provide a solution.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As announced in the Press Note dated 6th October, 1981, the administrative Ministries have been assigned a specific responsibility for prevention and remedial action in relation to sickness in industrial sectors within their respective charge.

लकड़ी और सागवान लकड़ी के लट्ठों का निर्यात

1039. **श्री सन्तोष मोहन देव** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लकड़ी और सागवान लकड़ी के लट्ठों के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में और उदार रुख अपनाने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सागवान लकड़ी के अतिरिक्त सागौन लकड़ी और चन्दन की लकड़ी का भी निर्यात किया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार की लकड़ी का निर्यात किया गया और उन्हें लकड़ी की कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पूरे मामले पर पुनः विचार करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) जी नहीं । विद्यमान नीति में जिसके अन्तर्गत लट्ठों तथा चिरे हुए रूप में सभी किस्मों की लकड़ी तथा इमारती लकड़ी के वाणिज्यिक निर्यातों पर रोक है, कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है ।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) इस समय पुनः विचार के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Execution of New Steel Plants at Paradip and Visakhapatnam

1040. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to create separate companies to undertake the execution of the new steel plants at Paradip and Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The procedural formalities for the setting up of the companies are under way. Details can be furnished after the companies have been registered.

Indo-U.S. bilateral commission

1041. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Business International Corporation, Mr. Orville L. Freeman, had proposed the formation of an Indo-US Bilateral Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). In his speech at the Indian Council of World Affairs, Mr. Orville Freeman suggested forming of a Bilateral Commission or perhaps even just an informal forum, that will come up with both concepts and ways and means that will move the deadlocked North-South dialouge towards productive action. The Government of India have taken note of this suggestion.

Writing off of bad debts by Nationalised Banks

1042. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Nationalised Banks are writing off 75 crores of rupees as bad debts;

(b) if so, what action has ben taken against the officers who sanction such loans; and

(c) whether Government proposed to set up a Committeee comprising Members of Parliament to go into the details of the huge amount of money being written off as bad debts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Bad and doubtful debts are the usual business risks that a bank, like any other credit disbursing agency, takes. After taking all possible steps to recover their dues banks make provision, out of their annual income, for bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their Statutory Auditors. The prescribed proforma of balance sheet and profit and loss account in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 gives banks statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of such bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their Statutory Auditors. In accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, public sector banks are also enjoined upon by law not to divulge information relating to or the affairs of their constituents.

In view of the above statutory provisions, it would not be desirable to divulge information relating to amounts of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made or the amount of bad debts written off.

(b) Bank Boards make periodical review of irregular accounts and after a careful scrutiny of such accounts, if the irregularities are serious, appropriate action is taken not only for the recovery of the loans but also against the officials responsible for lapses and those who are found to be involved in transactions causing losses to the bank.

(c) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Loan sanctioned to sick units

1043. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan already sanctioned to the sick units;

(b) the interest being charged from these sick units;

(c) is it in the knowledge of Government that most of these units go sick due to the negligence and criminal manipulations by the managements; and

(d) whether Government propose to hand-over the Sick Units to the Workers at least in some cases on experimental basis without assuring any compensation to the owners of the sick units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The provisional data furnished by the Reserve Bank of India indicate that as at the end of December, 1980, the total outstanding bank credit against sick units was Rs. 1802.42 crores.

(b) The rate of interest on credit to sick industrial units varies from case to case since the rate is decided on the merits of each case. In deserving cases, concessional rate of interest is charged.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has informed the Government that according to the perception of the banks management deficiencies, (including mis-management, diversion of funds etc.) is one of the reasons for sickness of several units.

(d) There is no such proposal at present under consideration of the Government.

Tourist Facilities in Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, etc.

1044. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether there has been proposal by the Japanese Government to develop tourist facilities in Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Kushinagar and other places in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): There is no proposal from the Government of Japan to develop tourist facilities at Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda or any other place in Bihar and at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh. However, the Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India, in collaboration with M/s. Hokke Club of Japan is setting up a hotel one each at Kushinagar in U.P. and Rajgir in Bihar.

Export of Silk

1045. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of silk exported during the last five years;

(b) whether India is facing tough competition from China in marketing silk abroad; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the quality of the silk for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Year-wise Figures of silk Goods exported during the last five years are given below:—

Year	Lakh Sq. Metres	Rs. lakhs
1976-77 . .	73.56	2250.97
1977-78 . .	101.62	3159.67
1978-79 . .	114.52	4011.55
1979-80 . . .	106.89	4725.84
1980-81 . .	124.13	5238.10
1981-82 (Apr.—Sept.)	72.18	3255.58

(b) This presumption does not appear to be well founded as India does not face tough competition in marketing of silk abroad in the sense that, while China exports most of its pro-

duction as raw silk, India exports finished products mostly woven on handlooms.

(c) In order to improve the quality of silk goods for export market and make our products more competitive it is proposed to set up a technological Research Institute for natural silk under the Central Silk Board. A project prepared in this connection is under examination of the Government.

रायपुर को 'ख' श्रेणी का नगर वर्गीकृत किया जाना

1046. **श्री कंवर भूषण** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्गीकरण करने के लिए क्या मानक अपनाये जाते हैं;

(ख) 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में रायपुर की जनसंख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार रायपुर को 'ख' श्रेणी का नगर वर्गीकृत करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) विद्यमान मानदण्ड के अन्तर्गत, मकान किराये भत्ते और नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए नगरों/कस्बों को दस वर्षीय जनगणना रिपोर्ट में दी गई उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया जाता है । जबकि मकान किराये भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए केवल नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की अदायगी के वर्गीकरण संस्था को ही हिसाब में लिया जाता है, नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की अदयगी के वर्गीकरण के लिए जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार शहरीसमूह जहां भी यह विद्यमान हो, की जनसंख्या को हिसाब में लिया जाता है, अन्यथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए नगर/कस्बे की नगरपालिका क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या को हिसाब में लिया जाता है । इस आधार पर 16 लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले नगरों को "ए" श्रेणी, 8 लाख से अधिक और 16 लाख तक की जनसंख्या वाले नगरों को बी-1 श्रेणी, चार लाख से अधिक और 8 लाख तक की जनसंख्या वाले नगरों को बी-2 श्रेणी, तथा 50,000 की और 4 लाख तक की जनसंख्या वाले नगरों को "सी" श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है । किन्तु "सी" श्रेणी के नगरों" में नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ।

(ख) 1981 की जनसंख्या के अन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार रायपुर के नगरपालिका क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या 3,38,973 है । किन्तु 1981 की जनगणना के अंतिम आंकड़े अभी तक भारत के महापंजीयक और जनगणना आयुक्त से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रकार प्रश्न पर भारत के महापंजीयक और जनगणना आयुक्त से 1981 की जनगणना के अंतिम आंकड़े प्राप्त होने पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Scheme of Departmentalisation of Union Accounts

1047. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any review of the Working of the Scheme of the Departmentalisation of Union Accounts with a view to assess its usefulness and necessity;

(b) if so, the final outcome of this review;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) in case the scheme has been found to be useful, the specific advantages which have accrued; and

(e) if not, do Government propose to undo the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The decision regarding departmentalisation of Accounts was taken only after the government was fully convinced of its usefulness and necessity. No formal review of the working of the Scheme was contemplated.

(d) Specific advantages of the scheme are:

1. The compilation of the monthly accounts of each Ministry/Department has been speeded up. By and large Ministries|Departments are now able to get the expenditure figures by the end of the following month to which the accounts relate. The timely availability of detailed Accounts with the Ministries|Departments has helped better financial and budgetary control.

2. Personal claims of Government employees and retiring government servants are now paid more promptly. This has resulted in greater employee satisfaction. The facility of payment of government dues through public sector banks has also considerably added to the convenience of the general public.

3. A beginning has been made in developing management accounting and management information systems in selected Ministries|Departments.

(c) Does not arise.

Mechanical breakdown in Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines and Captive Mines of Bokaro Steel Plant

1048. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mechanical breakdowns in Kiriburu Iron Ore mines, the captive mines of Bokaro Steel Plant are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the month-wise breakdowns in the said captive iron ore mines;

(c) the reasons of such mechanical breakdowns; and

(d) the steps Government propose to check such frequent breakdown and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Monthwise down-time due to mechanical breakdowns in the Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines from April to October, 1981 is indicated below:

April	. .	52	hours	40	minute
May	. .	4	,,	5	,,
June	. .	54	,,	10	,,
July	. .	91	,,	55	,,
August	. .	54	,,	20	,,
September	.	67	,,	35	,,
October	.	135	,,	10	,,

Except in the month of October, the breakdowns have not been abnormal as compared to the breakdowns in the two preceding years, namely, 1979-80 and 1980-81 during which the monthly average breakdowns were 74 hours and 47 minutes and 76 hours and 59 minutes, respectively.

(c) The higher down-time due to breakdowns during October, 1981 was mainly due to trouble in the scrubber gear box, replacement of tail pulley, setting of rollers and fasteners on conveyor and repair of primary and secondary screens. Such breakdowns do occur occasionally, especially after the monsoon during which period generally wet materials have to be handled.

(d) All efforts are being made to reduce further the down-time due to

brakdowns by better organisation of preventive maintenance and storing essential spare parts for ready use.

Mobilisation of resources by States

1049. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present debt position (as on 30th September, 1981) of various States in regard to debts due to the Centre;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to write to various State Governments to mobilise more resources from their own States; and

(c) if so, the efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Government accounts are prepared for each year ending 31st March. A statement giving the latest available information regarding the amount of Central Loans outstanding against each state as on 31st March, 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. The information regarding the amount of Central loans outstanding against each State as on 31st March, 1981 is not yet available. According to the latest provisional figures available, the total amount of Central loans outstanding against all the States as on 31st March, 1981 is Rs. 1,69,76.73 crores.

(b) and (c). The resources position of the States, including efforts made by them to mobilise additional resources by adopting fresh measures in the current year is currently being reviewed in the Planning Commission as part of the exercise for the formulation of Annual Plan 1982-83. The final position regarding this will be known only after the discussions by the Planning Commission with the State Governments are completed.

Statement

Statement showing the Central loans, *outstanding against each State as on 31-3-1980.

(In crores of rupees)

States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	12,08.65
2. Assam	6,98,.95
3. Bihar	14,09.21
4. Gujarat	6,46.30
5. Haryana	3,50,.44
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,67.23
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6,85.90
8. Karnataka	7,48.84
9. Kerala	6,04.20
10. Madhya Pradesh	8,49.77
11. Maharashtra	12,31.09
12. Manipur	60.11
13. Meghalaya	26.77
14. Nagaland	50.38
15. Orissa	8,12.37
16. Punjab	4,28.71
17. Rajasthan	10,46.82
18. Sikkim	9.32
19. Tamil Nadu	8,70.40
20. Tripura	42.99
21. Uttar Pradesh	22,43.72
22. West Bengal	15,43.00
TOTAL	1,57,35.20

*All figures are provisional.

Nationalisation of Hooghly Dockyard .. and Engineering Corporation

1050. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of the nationalisation of Hooghly Dockyard and Engineering Corporation is pending with the Finance Ministry; and

(b) if so, steps taken so far by him to clear the issue so that it could be nationalised as early as possible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Land for Alumina Plant and Township at Damanjodi Koraput, Orissa

1051. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the land acquired so far for Alumina Plant, township and other purposes of NALCO at Damanjodi Koraput, Orissa;

(b) total land available in that area from Government and private land acquired by Government so far;

(c) the number of villages to be shifted and population affected due to the plant;

(d) the compensation paid to the affected people and the facilities provided for construction of houses and allotment of Government land for cultivation; and

(b). NALCO's total land requirements other allied matters will be part of the project cost or the Government of Orissa will look after the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). NALCO's total land requirements for the Alumina Plant, township and other miscellaneous purposes in Koraput District, is 8,428 acres (3609 acres of Government land and 4819 acres of private land). So far NALCO has obtained possession of about 274 acres of Government land. Proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act have been initiated in respect of 729 acres of private land and are expected to be completed shortly.

(c) 11 villages are likely to be affected as a result of transfer of land to NALCO for their Alumina Plant. The approximate number of families affected would be 738.

(d) NALCO has deposited an amount of Rs. 22.53 lakhs with the State Government towards compensation which may be awarded for the acquisition of 729 acres of private land. The possession of no private land has so far been handed over to the Company. Information about provision of alternative facilities has been requested for from the State Government.

(e) The cost estimates for the project provides for payment of compensation for private land acquired. The Central Government has advised the State Government to set up a local Coordination Committee to draw up schemes of coordination and to monitor the rehabilitation of the affected tribal population. The Company will also consider in what form it could assist in implementation of the schemes as and when such schemes are drawn up.

Selection of candidates for Damanjodi .. Alumina Plant .. ..

1052. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NALCO held an interview for the selection of candidates for Damanjodi Alumina Plant;

(b) if so, category-wise number of

candidates appeared for interview and the places of interview therefor;

(c) the procedure adopted by NALCO to scrutinise the applications and issue of interview cards to local candidates of district Koraput where the Alumina Plant is going to be set up; and

(d) what measures are proposed to provide employment to the local Koraput un-educated and educated persoss in Alumina Plant?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The position regarding to the selection of candidates for the Alumina Plant at Damanjodi is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(a) to (d). Executives: As per Govt. guidelines, recruitment of executives has to be made on an All India basis. Accordingly, NALCO issued public advertisements inviting applications for executive posts in various disciplines/grades, for various sections of the Aluminium Complex, including the Alumina Plant at Damanjodi. The applications received have been scrutinised on the basis of uniform criteria, and candidates fulfilling the prescribed requirements called for interview.

The number of candidates interviewed so far in different grades/disciplines at different stations, is given below:—

S. No.	Name of discipline	No. of candidates appeared	Place of interview
1	Personnel Management (Grades VII & V)	37	Bhubaneswar
2	General Administration (Grade IV)	18	Do.
3	Finance (Grades VI & V)	32	Do.
4	Material Management (Grades VI & V)	41	Do.
5	Geology (Grede V)	11	Delhi
6	Mining (Grades VI, V & IV)	41	Do.

The interviews are continuing, and will be arranged in Bhubaneswar for candidates from the eastern region.

NON-EXECUTIVES

As per the policy of the Govt. recruitment to all posts in the pay scale, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- per month, is to be made through local employment exchanges. So far only 3 regular appointments have been made in this category (excluding 15 employees absorbed from Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, the Company which undertook the preliminary work for the Orissa Project) for the Alumina Plant at Damanjodi. For these regular appointments, names were obtained from the Employment Exchange, and the selection was done by a Committee on which there was a representative of the State Government. In future also, NALCO will be strictly adhering to the policy guidelines of the Government in this regard.

Separate Budget Heads in respect of Funds for Tribal sub-plan and Component Plan

1053. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGOW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that, according to the policy decision of Government of India, all Central Ministries should quantify the funds for Tribal sub-plan and component plan and to show item under separate budget heads;

(b) if so, whether some Central Ministries have referred the same to his Ministry for clearance;

(c) if so, the names of the Ministries and the action taken by his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) whether his Ministry propose to issue instruction to all the Central Ministries should quantify the funds and mention them under separate budget heads from the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Ministry of Finance have already issued instructions requiring the Ministries/Departments to review their Demands for Grants for 1981-82 with a view to exhibiting expenditure on schemes for tribal areas development under separate budget heads preferably during the current year itself. The Ministries/Departments which have intimated the results of review so far are Food, Power, Coal, Health, Information & Broadcasting, Irrigation, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Supply, Rehabilitation, Tourism & Civil Aviation, Works & Housing and Science & Technology. Wherever alterations in the existing budget heads of the above Ministries/Departments were considered necessary, they have been suitably advised.

Purchase of Kudremukh Pellets by Indonesia

1054. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indonesia has agreed to buy Kudremukh pellets from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the other countries who have shown willingness to purchase Kuudremukh pellets and the quantity assured by each country;

(d) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As a result of the discussions held during the recent visit of the Minister of Steel and Mines, Indonesia has agreed to purchase a minimum of 1 million tonnes per annum of Kudremukh pellets, going up to 1.75 million tonnes per annum depending on their production programme subject to technological suitability and satisfactory settlement of commercial terms and conditions.

(c) to (e). Other countries who have shown interest in Kudremukh pellets are Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAR, Bulgaria, Libya, Phillipines, Thailand and Bangladesh. The matter is still under negotiation with them and no firm contract (including quantity) for sale of Kudremukh pellets has been entered into so far with anyone of them. A protocol was, however signed between KIOCL and VTO—RUDMETAL AND METALLURGICAL PLANT of Bulgaria in November, 1980 incorporating an understahding reached between the two parties for supply of Kudermukh pellets on a long-term basis, starting with 200,000 tonnes in the first full year commencing from July Ist 1984 and going

up to 1 million tonnes per year from July, 1987 onward. The understanding is, however, yet to be firmed up on a contractual basis.

New Deposits of Gold in Kolar and Dharwar Areas of Karnataka

1055. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new deposits of Gold have been struck in Kolar and Dharwar areas of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have initiated further measures to step up search for gold in this area and other areas in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No new deposits of gold have been found in Kolar or Dharwar areas of Karnataka recently. However, in the Kolar Gold Field. In Dharwar disadjoining district of Andhra Pradesh, gold mineralisation which may have economic significance has been located by the Geological Survey of India at Mallappakkonda, Chigargunta and Nandimadagu areas, 30 km south of Kolar Gold Field. In Dharwar district newly available strike lengths of some old mines of Gadag Gold Field have been established to be gold bearing and may turn out to be suitable for commercial workings.

(c) and (d). A national five-star programme for gold exploration has been prepared and is being implemented by the Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and Bharat Gold Mines Limited. Geological Survey of India has stepped up search for gold in various parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and Orissa and is in contact with Mining & Geology Departments in other States where possibilities of gold occurrences and their commercial working exist.

Functioning of Pelletisation Plant at Mangalore

1056. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work at the pelletisation Plant at Mangalore commenced;

(b) if so, the progress made and amount spent so far;

(c) the amount earmarked for 1981-82;

(d) the time by which the work will be completed; and

(e) steps taken by Government to ensure that work is completed as scheduled?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Work on infrastructure development has already been taken in hand. Survey and soil investigation works have also been completed. Work relating to detailed engineering of the plant is in progress. An amount of Rs. 3.46 crores has been spent so far.

(c) A provision of Rs. 6.47 crores has been made for 1981-82.

(d) The work is scheduled to be completed by August, 1984.

(e) The contract for the pellet plant has been awarded to M/s. Uzinexportimport (UEI), a State undertaking of Romania, with full back-up support of M/s. Lurgi Chemi of West Germany. Provision has been made in the contract safe-guarding against time and cost over-runs and

also achieving the guaranteed technical specifications of the product. MECON is doing detailed engineering work. UEI and Lurgi will provide necessary technical supervision and monitoring at site for completion of the project on schedule. Necessary technical personnel have already been assigned by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. (KIOCL) for executing the work as per schedule. Action has also been taken to ensure supply of coal, fuel and other raw materials for pellet plant in time. Electrical power required for the pellet plant has also been committed by the Karnataka Electricity Board.

Extension of Building at Mangalore Airport

1057. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development work with regard to extension of existing building at Mangalore Airport has been undertaken by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent so far; and

(d) what more facilities and amenities Government propose to give to the passengers at this airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). An estimate amounting to Rs. 28.55 lakhs for extension and modifications of terminal building and provision of car park area has been sanctioned in November, 1981 and the work will be awarded after completion of the codal formalities.

भारत-पाक सीमा पर गाय और अन्य सामान की तस्करी

1058. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री गायों की तस्करी के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2581 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाक सीमा पर वर्ष 1980 में हुई गायों और सामान की तस्करी की तुलना में वर्ष 1981 में इस तस्करी में इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी कमी हुई और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ख) तस्करी की जा रही गायों और सामान में से वर्ष 1981 में कितनी गायें और कितनी मात्रा में सामान जब्त किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Steel requirement of small Scale industries in Gujarat

1059. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of iron and steel required by the small scale industries in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Central Government have arranged the supply of iron and steel as per requirement; and

(c) if not, what measures are being taken by the Central Government to meet the requirement of iron and steel of that State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information about the precise requirement of Small Scale Industries in a State is not available. There is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel. These are distributed now in accordance with the Guidelines for Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials announced by the Joint Plant Committee. Under these

Guidelines, there are no State-wise allocations nor any State-wise demands. Small Scale Industries Corporations in different States supply steel items to certain categories of small scale units. The allocation to the Gujarat State Small Industries Corporation for the year 1981-82 is 57,200 tonnes of steel items and 84,000 tonnes of pig iron.

Loss due to flights of Vayudoot

1060. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the flights of "Vayudoot", the Corporation has suffered a huge loss;

(b) if so, the loss incurred up to 31st October, 1981 since its introduction;

(c) what are the main reasons for these losses; and

(d) what are the measures being taken by the Government to reduce losses?

THE MNISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Vayudoot has incurred an estimated loss of Rs. 63 lakhs till 31st October, 1981.

(c) and (d) The main reasons for these losses are the high cost of operation and the low load factors. Vayudoot fares have been revised upwards in order to minimise the losses.

Visit of leading Indian Businessmen to Soviet Union

1061. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of leading Indian businessmen recently visited Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the concrete results of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) A group of leading Indian businessmen visited USSR from 26th September to 2nd October 1981 on an invitation from the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The period of their stay, however, varied from member to member. During their stay in USSR tney met important Soviet dignitaries in separate meetings.

During these meetings the Indian businessmen explained the capabilities of Indian industry for export of various manufactured items. The Soviet side expressed interest in substantially increased imports of items such as cotton textiles, setting up of Indo-Soviet Joint ventures in third countries and possibilities of Soviet collaboration in setting up of new industrial units and expansion of the existing units with a view to exporting the products to the Soviet Union and third countries.

Unclaimed Bearer Bonds in the possession of Income-tax Department

1062. SHRI VIRBHARDA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 2nd October, 1981 that Income-tax Department is in possession of bearer bonds and cash together valued at Rs. 11.4 lacs which is unclaimed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the course of a search operation in the case of a broker at Bombay, the Income-tax Department had seized *prima facie*, unaccounted cash of Rs. 8.4 lakhs. There was no seizure of Bonds as such but at the

time of the seizure of the cash, the concerned broker had voluntarily handed over bearer bonds of the face value of Rs. 3 lakhs stating that it belonged to another person.

Indo-Canadian aviation talks held in New Delhi in September, 1981

1063. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Canadian aviation talks were held in New Delni in the last week of September, 1981;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) what is the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. It is proposed to hold these talks from 30th November, 1981.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conversion of Puri into an International Tourist Spot

1064. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to convert Puri in Orissa into an International Tourist spot;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Puri has got all potentialities to be an International Tourist Spot; and

(c) if so, the detailed steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to convert Puri into an International Tourist Spot?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) No centres are converted into international tourist spots. They become so by virtue of the attractions they have to offer. Puri is already attracting international tourists.

(c) The following tourist facilities have been provided/proposed at Puri for domestic and international tourists in the Central Sector:

Facilities provided:

1. Tourist Bureau (now handed over to State Government).

2. Tourist Bungalow—(50 per cent cost shared by the Central Department of Tourism).

3. Youth Hostel—Commissioned since 14-11-1975. Constrcuted by the Central Department of Tourism at a cost of Rs. 5,63,500. Being managed by the State Government.

Proposed:

Hotel at Puri by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation as a Joint Sector Project in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

Amount of Grant from Norway

1065. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount likely to be received from Norway by way of grants for the period ending 1985:

(b) the projects proposed to be taken up by utilising the grants;

(c) the States where such new projects are proposed to be taken up; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Norway has indicated that its grant assistance to India for the period 1982 to 1985 will amount to Nkr. 440 million (Rs. 68.76 crores).

(b) Projects and programmes for utilisation of Norwegian assistance will be decided by mutual consultations. Current programmes and projects are broadly in the area of health and family welfare, fisheries development and science & technology.

(c) and (d) Projects and programmes financed rom Norwegian assistance are not earmarked for individual states. They cover various states depending upon the nature and scope of the individual programmes and projects.

Annual Domestic Demand of Ferro Alloys

1066. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate annual domestic demand of ferro alloys in the country;

(b) the average annual production of ferro alloys;

(c) who are the main buyers of ferro alloys in various States;

(d) the total quantities of ferro-alloys lifted by them in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Figures relating to the production of major ferro-alloys in the years, 1979-80 and 1980-81 and their estimated domestic demand in 1981-82 are given below:—

(In metric tonnes)

	Actual Production	Estimated Demand	
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1 Ferro Manganese	1,70,982	1,81,186	1,80,000
2 Ferro Silicon	40,135	57,921	56,000
3 Ferro Chrome:—			
(i) High Carbon	8,767	7,220	7,000
(ii) Low & Medium Carbon	9,680	12,160	12,000

(c) The main buyers of ferro alloys are the integrated steel plants and the mini steel plants.

(d) and (e) The quantities of major ferro alloys lifted by the main integrated steel plants (excluding TISCO) in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 were as under:—

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (April-October)
1 Ferro Manganese	1,53,022	1,07,392	80,483
2 Ferro Silicon	7,917	13,623	11,531
3 Ferro Chrome:—			
(a) High Carbon	629	417	500
(b) Low Carbon	1,519	2,157	701

There are at present 151 mini steel plants of which at least 140 are in actual operation. Figures relating to off take of ferro-alloys by such units are not readily available and the efforts involved in collecting such information from all of them may not be commensurate with the result.

Inadequacy of Publicity Abroad to Export Potential of Indian Goods

1067. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no adequate publicity is being given abroad to export potential of Indian goods;

(b) whether it is also a fact that funds available for this purpose are not considered adequate for promotion of exports of Indian tea; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to increase the publicity budgets to establish commercial house to deal in tea abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Publicity as found necessary is invariably given abroad regarding export potential of Indian goods.

(b) and (c). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Tandon Committee on Tea Marketing, Government had constituted Ad Hoc Committees to study and recommend suitable strategies for export of bulk and value added teas. These Committees are *inter alia* examining the question of adequacy of funds or promotion of tea exports and necessary action will be taken on receipt of their recommendations.

Five Industrial Houses set up Joint Ventures Abroad

1068. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first 5 large industrial houses who have set up joint ventures abroad as on 1-11-1981; those under various stages of implementation; the country of location, capital/outlay invested in the form of equity, machinery plant, technical know-how and raw material, if any, suppled nd products manufactured;

(b) the profits repatriated to India therefrom sioce inceptibn year-wise; and

(c) the manne in which Government ensure that all the profits are properly repatriated and accounted for in India and there is no misuse of foreign exchange by these houses or their executives during their foreign trips either on business directly connected with the venture concerned or on some other missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A statement giving the required information as on 1-10-1981 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 18-2960/81]. It gives informatios on joint ventures promoted/being promoted abroad by Indian companies registered under the MRTP Act, 1969 and coming within the 5 largest MRTP Houses, tentatively ranked according to the size of their assets as on 31-12-1979.

(b) The amount repatriated to India by way of dividends, technical know-how fees, engineering services fees etc. is given below:—

(Rs. lakhs)

	Dividends	Technical know-how etc.
1974-75 & earlier .	10.9	8.2
1975-76 . .	..	65.8
1976-77 . .	12.8	46.3
1977-78 . .	15.2	94.6
1978-79 . .	24.4	106.7
1979-80 . .	128.4	133.9

NOTE: (a) Figures for 1978-79 ar d 1979-80 are provisional.

(b) Figures are based on information supplied by the Indian parties who have set up joint ventures abroad.

(c) While issuing sanctions to set up joint ventures abroad, it is specifically stipulated that dividends, technical know-how fees etc. should be repatriated to India in free foreign exchange as soon as these amounts are received by the Indian promoters of the Joint Ventures. This is being monitored by the Exchange central Division of the Reserve Bank of India. The periodic progress reports submitted by the Company on the implementation of the projects and repatriation of profits are also scrutinised by the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry.

Stay of Air India officers abroad

1069. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any maximum stay of an Officer of the Air India's Traffic/Commerical abroad at a stretch at one place or a number of places has been prescribed; if so, what and if not, why not with a view to give chance to all such Officers eligible for foreign posting;

(b) whether the tenure of posting in Kathmandu (Nepal) is also treated as foreign posting; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names and designations of such Officers who are having continuous posting abroad for the last more than 4-5 years in South East Asia and when they are likely to be brought back to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Officers of Air India are normally given foreign postings for a period of four years, which can be extended upto six years in case of officers from Traffic/Commercial Department.

(b) Posting to Kathmandu (Nepal) is not treated on par with other foreign stations such as London, Paris etc., because of its close proximity to India and the area being under the jurisdiction of Delhi region.

(c) Shri T. R. Arora, Manager, Kualalumpur is the only officer in South East Asia, who is having continuous posting abroad for more than 4-5 years and he is likely to be posted back to India next year.

Amendments to import/export control order

1070. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after issue and publishing of the main import/export control order, quite a large number of amendments are made to that order in quick succession which usually go unnoticed by the concerned people and the purpose of the control gets somewhat defeated and also misused in the hands of the executive authorities; and

(b) if so, have Government thought of a solution to the problem so that amendments are gazetted only once in a quarter or half-yearly basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEER ALAM KHAN): (a) It becomes necessary for a number of amendments to be made in the annual import and export policy after its publication, based on representations received from trade and industry, or as may be necessary in the interest of the economy. These amendments are notified in the Official Gazette. Besides, advance copies of the Public Notices are sent on the same day to important Chambers of Commerce and Industry, custom, authorities, import control authorities, Export Promotion Councils, sponsoring authorities and Press Information Bureau. Therefore it cannot be said that such amendments usually go un-noticed and defeat the very purpose sought to be achieved, or they are misused.

(b) If the amendments which are considered necessary are announced once in a quarter of a half-year, the very purpose of such amendments may be defeated as the timin of such amendments is of great importance.

Losses by Public Sector Undertakings

1071. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of public sector undertakings have consistently suffered losses during last 10 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cumulative losses suffered by each of these undertakings; and

(c) do Government propose re-orienting their policy in regard to these undertakings so as to make them run as commercially viable units and if so. when a decision could be expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). statement showing the only two Central Public Sector etnerprises incurring losses consistently from 1970-71 to 1979-80 is enclosed.

(c) In the case of both these undertakings, detailed investigations into commercial viability of each of their activities were conducted. A detailed rehabilitation plan including elements of capital restructuring as well as renovation of equipment has been drawn up. Managerial Structures in all key sectors are being streamlined and strengthened.

Statement

NET LOSSES

Enterprises	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	0·63	0·63	0·77	1·91
Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India	0·58	0·67	0·99	1·18

(Rs. in crores)

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1·25	1·51	1·61	1·83	2·24	2·82
0·86	0·28	2·18	2·80	2·94	3·69

Introduction of system of package tours by Government/ITDC

1072. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or the ITDC have introduced a system of package tours in Jammu and Kashmir or Himachal Pradesh in collaboration with the State Tourism Development Corporations or State Governments; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the routes and stations being adopted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in sanction of pensions to Ex-Servicemen

1073. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inordinate delay in the sanction of pension to the ex-servicemen on account of over-centralisation of the wolk at the office of CDA, Allahabad and also the difficulties experienced by ex-servicemen in obtaining their pensions from the treasuries/sub-treasuries of the State Governments which are even to otherwise over-worked;

(b) if so, whether the whole system of sanction and disbursement is proposed to be re-examined, restructured and streamlined through decentralisation and other measures;

(c) if so, the likely date by which this would be done; and

(d) if not the steps under contemplation for improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Services Headquarters have represented that, to expedite sanction of pensions of service personnel the work should be decentralised from the office of the CDA(P), Allahabad. There have also been complaints of delays etc. in disbursement of pensions by Treasuries/sub-treasuries from pensioners of various States.

(b) to (d). A Committee has been constituted by the Government to examine in depth, the problems (present and future) concerning sanction, payment, accounting and audit of Defence pensions, and to make recommendations for simplifying improving the existing system of pension work. The matter would be considered by the Government on receipt of the Committee's report.

Flights between Cochin and Trivandrum

1074. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many days' flights are being run at present in a week to connect Cochin to the Capital of Kerala, that is Trivandrum;

(b) what is the reason for not running flights all the days to connect Trivandrum and Cochin;

(c) whether Government of India are aware of the inconvenience caused to the passengers due to this; and

(d) if so, whether government propose to take steps to introduce the flights on all the days?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AN1 CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P SHARMA): (a) At present. Indian Airlines operates 4 times weekly HS-748 service between Trivandrum and Cochin.

(b) and (c). The frequency of the service was curtailed from daily to 4 times weekly in view of the unsatisfactory seat factors obtained. Even in August, 1981, the seat factor was

only 50 per cent and 58 per cent respectively resulting in a loss of Rs. 2.45 lakhs to Indian Airlines.

(d) Increase in the frequency of this service will be considered when the traffic justifies it.

Promotional avenues for employees in offices of I.A.S. & A.D. and Departmentalised Accounts Organisation

1075. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the separation of Union Accounts from Audit had resulted in loss of promotional avenues for employees in different Cadres in the affected offices of both the I.A.S. & A.D. and Departmentalised Accounts Organisation;

(b) if so, details of loss of promotion in both the Departments;

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the situation in details; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). After departmentalisation of accounts, the promotional prospects on the Accounts side and the Audit side depend on a variety of factors, namely volume of transactions of Government and activities of Government requiring the services of persons trained in accounting work, in the case of former and the work-load with reference to the quantum of audit as prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General in exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 23 of Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act and depending upon the volume of work relating to State Accounts in the case of latter. In view of this, it is neither possible nor appropriate to compare the promotional prospects on the two sides after separation of Accounts from Audit.

(c) and (d). In view of the above, the questions do not arise.

Mysterious death of Textile Inspector

1076. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Mysterious death of Textile Inspector' in the Textile Committee in Calcutta appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 30th October. 1981;

(b) if so, whether he has got the matter investigated fully;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative; the outcome thereof; and

(d) his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In such cases investigation is done by the Police under Law. The case is already registered with the Police.

News-item captioned "Ministries battle over Air Cargo handling"

1077. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Ministries battle over air cargo handling' appearing in the 'Indian Express'. New Delhi dated the 4th November, 1981;

(b) if so. his reaction thereto; and

(c) what steps he proposes to take to streamline the entire issue of the agency handling the import and export cargo at Palam Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being re-examined in the light of the facts mentioned in the news item.

Curbs on foreign jaunts of executives of large Industrial Houses

1078. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any curbs on the foreign jaunts of executives of Large Industrial Houses when no foreign exchange is asked for and which they are able to manage privately abroad and the tickets are purchased in India.

(b) If so, what and how the shareholders' money is protected against such frequent jaunts by such executives in the name of business promotion or contacts as and when they please;

(c) whether he is aware that in some large Industrial Houses their executives visit foreign countries a number of times as twice and thrice during a month with impunity; and

(d) whether in the case of those Houses having foreign ventures abroad, they are able to appropriate funds from there by unfair and illegal means and if so, what action he proposes to take to control such trips one after the other?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Currently there are no restrictions on booking of passages for travel abroad when no foreign exchange is sought specifically for the travel.

(b) When expenses on air passages are incurred by a company the expenditure will have to be approved by the Board of Directors or other competent authorities. It is open to the shareholders to take up questions of infructuous expenditure with the management or the Board of Directors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No specific instances have been brought to the notice of the RBI or the Government to facilitate investigation and action.

Sanctioned strength of officials in I.A. & A.D.

1079. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned strength of officials in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department for the last four years, i.e. as on 31st March, 1978, 31st March, 1979, 31st March, 1980 and 31st March, 1981 separately for each cadre; and

(b) also men in position separately for each cadre during the same periods and years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). According to the reporting system followed by the Comptroller and Auditor General's office, the information is collected as on Ist March each year. A statement giving the requisite information as on Ist March of each year 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 is annexed.

Statement

THE SANCTIONED STRENGTH AND THE MEN IN POSITION IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF STAFF IN THE INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT DURING THE LAST 4 YEARS AS ON 1-3-1978, 1-3-1979, 1-3-1980 and 1-3-1981 WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Category of Staff	As on 1-3-1978		As on 1-3-1979		As on 1-3-1980		As on 1-3-1981	
	Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Sanctioned strength	Men in position
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.A. & A.S.	629	489	632	485	638	516	654	510
Administrative/Audit/Accounts Officers	2535	2428	2825	2755	2981	2840	3035	2927
Private Secretary/Asstt. Secretary	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
S.A.S.	8819	8484	9295	8794	9712	9151	9858	9238
Divisional Accountants	20	20	22	22	19	19	16	16
Auditors	30570	27355	31757	28598	32933	28903	32128	29207
Clerks	6231	5906	6485	6020	6686	6025	6596	6190
P. As/Stenos	700*	518	724*	526	753@	568	765†	591
Other Group 'C'	111	92	121	108	126	108	119	99
Group 'D'	7090	5935	7240	6270	7318	6054	7326	6509
	56709	51231	59105	53582	61170	54180	60501	55291

NOTE: (1) The sanctioned strength and men in position include Selection Grade posts and persons who are holding those posts wherever applicable.

(2) In the case of Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the sanctioned strength excludes permanent I.A.&A.S. posts held in abeyance in various grades of I.A. & A.S. and the leave reserve posts.

(3) In the case of Administrative/Audit/Accounts Officers, the sanctioned strength includes the posts of A.O. etc. sanctioned in lieu of I.A & A.S. posts.

Includes
* 5 Sr. P.A. each
@ 14 Sr. P. As.
† 10 Sr. P. As.

Exports and imports.

1080. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased be pleased to state country-wise value of goods exported and imported by to state country-wise value of goods exported and imported by India during the years 1979-80 (final) and 1980-81 separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

A statement showing country-wise value of India's Exports and Imports for the year 1979-80 is attached. Country-wise official data for the year 1980-81 are not available.

Statement

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Rs. Crores)

Regions/Selected Countries	1979-80 (Prov.)	
	Exports	Imports
A. *Africa*		
1. Kenya	31.69	6.62
2. Egypt Arab Republic	69.77	21.17
3. Sudan	33.41	1.37
B. *America (North)*		
4. Canada	62.54	226.48
5. USA	806.74	926.07
Asia & Oceania		
(i) *ESCAP*		
6. Australia	101.28	162.84
7. Bangladesh	98.22	5.18
8. Hong Kong	102.84	17.21
9. Indonesia	52.67	19.94
10. Iran	96.11	620.69
11. Japan	643.46	609.40
12. Korea Republic	54.50	88.55
13. Malaysia	52.89	207.33
14. Nepal	63.42	15.22
15. Singapore	78.40	150.84
16. Sri Lanka	101.95	12.08
17. Vietnam Republic	59.48	..

(Rs Crores)

	Regions/Selected Countries	1979-80 (Prov.) Exports	Imports
	(ii) *WEST AISIA*		
	18. Iraq	61.49	917.27
	19. Kuwait	123.80	165.51
	20. Oman	34.87	1.76
	21 Saudi Arabia	155.64	368.12
	22 United Arab Emirates	130.82	206.80
D.	*East Europe*		
	23 Czechoslovakia	42.59	51.68
	24 German Democratic Republic	47.96	34.51
	25. Poland	44.29	60.68
	26 USSR	638.16	824.33
	27. Yugoslavia	46.95	15.72
	28. Roumania	45.47	88.25
	West Europe		
	(i) *ECM*		
	29. Belgium	163.94	263.69
	30 France	195.63	207.75
	31 German Federation Republic	378.95	644.55
	32. Italy	213.04	178.89
	33. Netherlands	220.31	145.19
	34. U. K.	507.52	708.81
	(ii) *EFTA*		
	35. Switzerland	101.73	100.59
	GRAND TOTAL (incl other Countries)	6404.67*	9021.75

* Revised total exports for 1979-80 is Rs 6458.76 crores for which break-up is not available.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India March 1980.

Financing of sick industrial units

1081. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to nationalised banks and other financial institutions to make concreted and timely efforts in financing the sick industrial units and making them viable;

(b) whether any response has been made by the banks; and

(c) if so, the number and details of sick industrial units which have been fit under the scheme up-till now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Reserve Bank of India and the financial institutions have been informed from time to time of Government's policies in regard to sick industrial units including the policy regarding their rehabilitation. On the basis of the Government's policy, the Reserve Bank of India have issued suitable guidelines to the banks covering aspects such as strengthening the organisational set up, monitoring and coordination arrangements in banks, efforts for revival with participation by other institutions, State Governments and Central Government, grant of need-based facilities, provision of concessional rates of interest, reduction in margin, re-scheduling of past liabilities etc. in deserving cases and creation of sick units, cells at Central and Regional Offices of the banks to render monitoring and counselling assistance.

(b) Banks undertake viability studies in respect of units considered by them as sick and take up the potentially viable units for nursing and rehabilitation.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that as at the end of December, 1980, 2645 sick units were under nursing programmes on the basis of the viability studies in respect of these units.

Disclaimed bearer bonds

1082. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government through Tax Department regarding the possession of bearer bonds and cash whose ownership has been disclaimed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) during the course of a search operation in the case of a broker at Bombay, the Income-tax Department had seized *prima facie* unaccounted cash of Rs. 8.4 lakhs. There was no seizure of Bonds as such but at the time of the seizure of the cash, the concerned broker had voluntarily handed over bearer bonds of the face value of Rs. 3 lakhs stating that it belonged to another person.

Decline in export of Chairman.

1083. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of cardamom is showing downward trend in view of stiff competition from Guatemala;

(b) if so, the quantitly exported during the preceding three years and the unit value thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures of export of cardamom during the last three years are as under:

Year	Qty. (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores	Unit Value (Rs. per Kg.)
1978-79	2876	58.35	203
1979-80	2636	48.56	184
1980-81	2319	34.36	148

(c) In order to make our cardamom more competitive, Government abolished export duty on cardamom in May 1981. Cardamom Board has opened an office of Director. Trade Promotion in Bahrein to undertake vigorous export promotion measures in the core Middle East market. The Board has recently launched a publicity campaign for Indian cardamom through its Bahrein office. Furthermore, Cardamom Board participates in different specialised fairs and exhibitions and undertakes various market surveys and studies for increasing the sale of Indian Cardamom.

French credit for industrial projects in India

1084. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the French Government propose to provide credit to finance industrial projects in India; and

(b) if so, the size of the credit and the projects identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The French have evinced interest for possible future cooperation in sectors like coal, power, telecommunication and energy including making available credit facilities for them. Specific projects have not yet been identified. The size of the credits will be known only after the projects are identified.

Commercial attaches with Indian Embassies Abroad

1085. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Commercial Attaches with the Indian Embassies abroad and their details; and

(b) whether any evaluation has been done for business promotion job being done by these Attaches if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) There are 68 Commercial Representatives at present who are functioning in the Commercial Wings of Indian Missions abroad and who are borne on the budget of the Commerce Ministry. A list indicating the details thereof is enclosed.

(b) while the role of the Commercial Attache is exploratory and advisory in nature, the actual export promotional activities are undertaken by Export Promotion Councils and exporters themselves. However the performance of the Commercial wing

of our Missions in different regions are reviewed in detail at the Conference of the Commercial Representatives held from time to time.

Statement

List referred to in reply to part (a) of L. S. USQ. No. 1088 for 27-11-1981
List of Indian commercial representatives abroad borne on the budget of Ministry of Commerce

S.No.	Post	Station
1	First Secretary	Accra
2	Second Secretary	Addis Ababa
3	Registrar	Aden
4	Second Secretary	Abu Dhabi
5	Third Secretary	Algers
6	Second Secretary	Amman
7	First Secretary	Baghdad
8	Second Secretary	Bangkok
9	Second Secretary	Belgrade
10	Second Secretary	Bucharest
11	First Secretary	Budapest
12	Second Secretary	Berlin (GDR)
13	First Secretary	Berne
14	First Secretary	Brussels
15	First Secretary	Brussels
16	Second Secretary	Brussels
17	Registrar	Cairo
18	First Secretary	Colombo
19	Second Secretary	Dakar
20	Counsellor	Damascus
21	Second Secretary	Dar-Es-Salaam
22	Second Secretary	Dacca
23	Consul General	Frankfurt
24	Consul	Frankfurt
25	Resident Representative to GATT & UNCTAD	Geneva
26	First Secretary	Geneva
27	First Secretary	Geneva
28	Consul General	Hamburg

S.No.	Post	Station
29	Second Secretary	Hong Kong
30	First Secretary	Islamabad
31	First Secretary	Jakarta
32	Second Secretary	Jeddah
33	Rigistrar	Kampala
34	First Secretary	Kuwait
35	Second Secretary	Khartoum
36	First Secretary	Khathmandu
37	First Secretary	Lagos
38	Minister (Economic)	London
39	First Secretary	London
40	First Secretary/Second Secretary	London
41	First Secretary	Lusaka
42	First Secretary	Manila
43	Minister (Ec)	Moscow
44	Counsellor	Moscow
45	Second Secretary	Muscat
46	Second Secretary	Nairobi
47	Deputy Consul General	New York
48	Consul	New York
49	Minister (Economic)	Paris
50	First Secretary	Paris
51	First Secretary	Prague
52	Third Secretary	Rabat
53	Second Secretary	Rangoon
54	First Secretary	Romeo
55	Consul	San Francisco
56	Second Secretary	Singapore
57	Second Secretary	Sofia
58	Registrar	Sana'a
59	First Secretary	Stockholm
60	Consul General	Sydney
61	First Secretary	Tehran

S. No.	Post	Staiton
62.	First Secretary	Tokyo
63.	Consul General	Toronto
64.	First Secretary	Tripoli
65.	Second Secretary	Tunis
66.	Consul General	Vancouver
67.	Second Secretary	Warsaw
68.	Counsellor	Washington.

Import of Silk Yarn

1086. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to import silk yarn in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to supply silk yarn from Karnataka, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 250 tons are proposed to be imported.

(c) Silk Yarn from Karnataka is available under free trade conditions at market price.

Exports and imports made by STC during 1978—81.

1087. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of exports and imports made by the State Trading Corporation during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; (figures in M. Tonnes and value);

(b) out of this, the export/import cargo handled by the Indian vessels during each year (in M. tonnes) and freight paid to them;

(c) import cargo handled by flag ships and freight paid to them;

(d) the reasons for preferring to bring cargo by foreign ships instead of Indian ships, and thereby wasting scarce foreign exchange; and

(e) the steps STC and/or Government are taking or propose to take to see that the maximum export/import cargo is handled by Indian ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) During the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, the value of the export/import made by STC was as under:—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
			(Value in Rs. crores)
Exports	601·83	636·27	440·50
Imports	524·82	883·76	1214 04

The number of items handled by STC are too many and in some cases either the quantity is not measured in terms of tonnes or they are not readily available. However, in respect of major commodities handled by STC, the quantity metric tonnes and value in rupees are given below:—

(Quantity in lakh Mts)
(Value in Rs. crores)

Commodity	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Newsprint (Import)	2·33	79·22	3·12	112·60	3·06	132·96
Edible Oil (Import)	5·71	307·00	10·91	610·00	10·76	528·00
Castor Oil (Export)	0·51	30·88	0·71	52·94	0·35	26·87
Sugar (Export)	7·37	131·93	5·68	128·94	0·72	35·96
Sugar (Import)	..	..	..	..	1·81	93·87
Cement (Import)	16·55	100·00	15·47	95·00	19·74	120·00

(b) and (c). Contracts for import and export are finalised by STC on FOB basis as well as CIF basis. In case of import contracts, information in respect of freight cannot be supplied by STC for import on C&F basis because it is the foreign seller who keeps this information. Similarly, in respect of export contracts, information in respect of freight cannot be supplied by STC in respect of FOB contracts because the freights are paid directly to the ship-owners by the foreign buyers. Information regarding FOB import contracts and C&F export contracts is given below.

INDIAN VESSELS

(Quantity in lakh Mts)
(Freight in Rs. crores)

Commodity	FOB/ C&F	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
		Qty.	Frt.	Qty.	Frt.	Qty.	Frt.
IMPORTS							
Newsprint	FOB	1·88	10·10	2·40	17·15	2·57	21·13
	C&F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edible Oil	FOB	..	..	0·15	0·41	..	..
	C&F	..	..	..	..	0·05	N.A.
Cement	FOB	4·04	5·59	1·26	3·52	0·50	2·20
	C&F	..	..	..	..	..	..
EXPORTS							
Castor Oil	C&F	0·03	0·17	0·03	0·14	0·01	0·04
	FOB	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	C&F	0·25	0·55	..	..	0·14	0·47
	FOB	0·36	N.A.	..	..	..	..

N.A. means Not Available.

FOREIGN VESSELS (Imports)

(Quantity in lakh Mts)
(Freight in Rs. crores)

Commodity	FOB/ C&F	1978-79 Qty.	1978-79 Frt.	1979-80 Qty.	1979-80 Frt.	1980-81 Qty.	1980-81 Frt.
Newsprint	FOB	..	..	0·31	2·95	0·19	1·88
	C&F	0·45	N.A.	0·41	N.A.	0·30	N.A.
Edible Oil	FOB	1·03	2·41	1·41	6·10	0·77	2·31
	C&F	4·68	N.A.	9·35	N.A.	9·94	N.A.
Cement	FOB	7·00	5·42	4·37	8·11	5·68	12·34
	C&F	5·51	N.A.	9·84	N.A.	13·56	N.A.
Sugar	FOB	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C&F	..	..	..	..	1·81	N.A.

N.A. means not Available

(d) the Main reasons why it becomes sometimes necessary to charter foreign vessels are given below:—

(a) Indian vessels are not available;

(b) The freight rate quoted by Indian shipping companies are higher;

(c) For imports on C&F basis or exports on FOB basis the vessels are chartered by foreign suppliers/buyers. STC has no control in nomination of such vessels.

(e) The general policy of the Government is also followed by the STC, according to which all decisions regarding chartering of foreign ships are taken in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. This is intended to ensure that the maximum export and import cargo is handled by the Indian ships subject to availability and freight competitiveness.

Joint ventures between Air India and Japan for hotels at Buddhist Pilgrimage

1088. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a joint venture between Air India and Japan's Hokke Club to build hotels at Buddhist Pilgrim Centres in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Hotel Corporation of India, a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India has entered into a collaboration agreement with Hokke Club of Japan for setting up hotels at Buddhist Pilgrim Centres in India.

(b) The detailed terms and condition are being finalised and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

विमान के साथ दुर्घटनाओं में मरे गिद्ध और अन्य पक्षी

1089. **श्री आर. पी. गायकवाड़** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान विमान के साथ दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार होने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने गिद्ध और अन्य पक्षी मारे थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार विमान दुर्घटनाओं में इन पक्षियों को बचाने के लिए किन्हीं सुरक्षा उपायों पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) विमान इंजनों के साथ टकराने से पक्षियों को बचाने के लिए अन्य देशों में अपनाये गये तरीके क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान (1-11-1980 से 31-10-1981 तक) विमानों से पक्षियों के टकराने की 162 घटनाएं घटी । ऐसी घटनाओं में मारे गए पक्षियों की संख्या का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता ।

(ख) पक्षियों के खतरे को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) ऐसे कीड़ों की आबादी को कम करने के लिए, जो पक्षियों के लिए भोजन का काम करते हैं, नियमित रूप से कीट-नाशक दवाएं छिड़कना;

(2) विमानों द्वारा प्रयोग किए जा रहे सभी क्षेत्रों से मृत कीड़ों को हटाने के लिए नियमित रूप से झाड़ू लगाना;

(3) ऐसी झाड़ियों को समाप्त करना जहां पक्षी सामान्यता घोंसले बनाते हैं;

(4) ऐसे कूड़े-कचरे तथा अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों को हटाना, जिनसे पक्षी आकृष्ट होते हैं;

(5) पक्षियों को डराने के लिए रन-वे के शोल्डर स्ट्रीप्स पर रंगीन रिबनों का प्रयोग;

(6) पक्षियों के जमघट को तितर-बितर करने के लिए पटाखों तथा तमंचों का प्रयोग;

(7) पक्षियों को डराने वाले कारतूस आयात किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) भारत में विमानों को पक्षियों से टकराने से बचाने तथा पक्षियों को विमानों से टकराने से बचाने के लिए अपनाए गए उपर्युक्त उपाय वही हैं जो अन्य देशों में भी बरते जा रहे हैं ।

Illegal trafficking in Poppy Husk

1090. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of abuse and illegal trafficking in poppy husk are increasing;

(b) the quantities of poppy husk and capsules seized from different parts of the country last year; and

(c) the rules framed by different States to control the production and possession of poppy husks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of cases involving seizure of poppy husk/capsules and the quantities seized are reported to be as follows:—

Year	No.of cases	Quantities seized in Kg.
1979 . . .	19	11,779
1980 . . .	40	14,284+ 251 bags

(c) Poppy cultivation for production of opium is controlled by the Central Government under the Opium Act, 1857 and the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930. The poppy husk is a by-product obtained in the production of opium. The control over possession of poppy husk is exercised by different State Governments under the rules framed by them.

Countries participating in India International Trade Fair (Nov.-Dec., 1981)

1091. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries that participated in India International Trade Fair (November-December, 1981) the foreign delegations that visited the industries fairs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some industrially advanced countries like the U.K., the U.S. and France did not participate in the Fair;

(c) whether the Government of India had tried to know the reasons of absence of these countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Thirty nine foreign countries are participating in India International Trade Fair (November-December, 1981). Delegations from twenty four foreign countries are expected to visit the Fair (delegations from 12 countries have already visited the Fair);

(b) While the U.K. and U.S.A. are not participating at governmental level, these countries are participating at private sector level. France is participating at governmental level;

(c) and (d) Most of the countries have not indicated the reasons for their non-participation.

Residential accommodation to Defence Accounts Department employees

1092. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army authorities have stopped the facility of alloting residential accommodation to Defence Accounts Department employees;

(b) if so. whether D.A.D. employees are facing residential problems everywhere;

(c) if so, whether Government have initiated action for constructing accommodation for them; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Accommodation in some stations, which has been under occupation of DAD employees for many years, has, however. been allowed to be retained pending a review.

(b) to (d). There are problems for providing residential accommodation. Action has since been taken to remedy the situation and construction is in progress at a few stations. Proposals for other places are under consideration.

Promotion of Auditors oppointed in Defence Accounts Department

1093. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Auditors appointed in Defence Accounts Department are not getting any promotion;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to grant them two promotions as is done in some other Departments; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to grant graduate Allowance to such auditors and from when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Production of coking coal in Chasnala mines of IISCO

1094. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister if STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of coking coal in the Chasnala mines of the IISCO in Dhanbad district of Bihar for the year 1980 and 1981 (upto

October) with the month-wise break-up in detail. and ash percentage of that cost before and after washing;

(b) same for the Jitpur mines of the IISCO;

(c) cost of production of coal in Chasnala and Jitpur mines;

(d) amount of coal in Chasnala Jitpur transported by the ropeways, train and back in 1980 and 1981 (upto October) per month, capacity of Chasnala Burnpur Ropeway and present cost of transport per ton per Km. of coal by the thhee months of transport; facts in details;

(e) whether there is scope of further enlarging the transport of cost by the ropeways; and

(f) if so. steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Month-wise production of coking coal at Chasnala and Jitpur mines of IISCO for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 (April—October 1981) alongwith the per cent ash before and after washing is indicated in the statement (Annexure I).

(c) Cost of production can not be disclosed in the commercial interest of the organisation.

(d) The entire production of Jitpur mines is transported to Chasnala washery through a mono cable ropeway. Transportation of coal through ropeway to IISCO, Burnpur as well as by rail and road transport from Chasnala during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 (April—October 1981) is given in the statement (Annexure-II). The present haulage capacity of the ropeway is 400 tonnes per hour on 2 shift basis. The present cost of transport per kilometre of coal by the three modes of transport is being ascertained and will be furnished later.

(e) and (f) Main problem now affecting Chasnala-Burnpur aerial ropeway is the power interruptions in the system. Steps have been taken to have alternative source of power at the drive stations of the ropeway by installing diesel generating sets and it is expected that the same will be commissioned by the middle of next year. There are some operational onl maintenance problems also which are being attended to.

Statement

Annexure-I

Production of coking coal at Chasnala and Jitpur collieries during 1980-81 *and* 1981-82 *with per cent ash in coal*

Month	Chasnala Mine				Jitpur Mine				%ash after washing	
	Production (tonnes)		%ash in coal (Average)		Production (tonnes)		%ash in coal (Average)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81-	1981-82	1980-81 Clean Coal	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
April . . .	23173	36599	30	29	10064	14008	25	25	21	21
May . . .	40518	37163	31	29	7350	13058	26	25	21	21
June . . .	24500	27280	31	31	9165	15255	24	25	21	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
July . . .	15066	25459	32	31	11925	13037	25	25	31	22
August. . .	12469	15756	37	32	9153	12072	24	25	22	22
September . .	8448	25822	34	29	13710	12420	25	25	23	21
Oct. . . .	12075	35596	34	29	10558	10117	25	25	22	21
Nov. . . .	25651		30		9153		24		22	
Dec. . . .	43305		30		11607		24		22	
Jan. . . .	60758		31		13779		23		21	
Feb. . . .	58602		30		12095		25		22	
March .	52570		30		15212		25		21	
Total .	377,135	213,675	..	..	133,771	89,967	..	..	..	..

Statement

Annexure – II

Transportation of Coal to IISCO Burnpur through Ropeway. Rail and Road, from Chasnala

(Tonnes)

Months	1980-81			1981-82		
	Ropeway	Road	Rail	Ropeway	Road	Rail
April	33874	11173	29458	30655	..	33137
May.	48003	12055	30308	37086	..	26377
June.	29322	14615	26626	38962	7996	29081
July	40007	17991	24582	28215	9996	37079
Aug.	32387	11860	29271	35145	5000	43576
Sept.	34383	15000	24235	27347	2616@	44261
Oct.	47157	14992	35232	35033	5027@	53687
Nov.	42253	10000	26274			
Dec.	43464	9999	23014			
Jan.	36918	9999	37371			
Feb.	46745	6375	35031			
March	50582	1202	30755			
Total . .	475095	135261	*352157	232437	30635	**267198

Remarks : @To TISCO only.

* Out of which to :IISCO=67·271 †
BSP =144·376 T
RSP =140·510 T

**Out of which to : IISCO=45,678 T
BSP=125,008 T
RSP=96,512 T

Rainfall during monsoon

1093. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) average rainfall in the country for the last ten years with year-wise and zone-wise break up in details duling the Monsoon; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this year Monsoon has failed in the vast part of the country; if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) For meteorological purposes, the country is divided in 35 sub-divisions. A statement showing meteorological sub-division wise break up of rainfall over the country during the monsoon for the last ten years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2961/81].

(b) No. Sir. The question does not arise.

Formulation of national price policy

1096. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Trade Union Organisation has urged Government to take more effective measures for controlling prices for formulating a national price policy; and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding their grievances and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A Resolution on prices which was adopted by the Indian National Trade Union Congress at its 22nd Session was forwarded to the Government in December 1980. The Resolution had suggested *inter-alia* strengthening of the Public Distribution System, prevention of hoarding and profiteerig and setting up a High-powered Committee for compilation of the Consumer Price Index. Some of the suggestions in the Resolution are in accord with the declared policies of the Government.

Outcome of transferring more work to common CDA for civilians

1097. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-Starred Question No. 1763 on 27th February, 1981 regarding "hardship to civilians working in AFHQ" and state:

(a) what has been the out-come of the examination of transferring more work to the common CDA for civilians;

(b) have all works been transferred to it and consolidated at one place for all the civilians of AFHQ;

(c) if not, reasons thereof;

(d) by when the annual statement of GPF be expected to be received by the civilians of the AFHQ for the year 1980-81; and

(e) reasons for such unabated delay in the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The work relating to pay, TA and Fund Accounts of civilians in Naval Headquarters has since been transferred from CDA (Navy), Bombay, to CDA (H Qrs.), New Delhi with effect from 1-11-81. Orders have been issued, for transfer of the Fund accounts of civilians in Army Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations, from Jt. CDA (Funds), Meerut to CDA (H Qrs.) with effect from 1-12-81.

(c) The pay and Fund Accounts of civilians serving in Air Headquarters

continue to be maintained by Air Force Central Accounts Office who are under the Ministry of Defence. The question of transfer of this work to CDA (H Qrs.) is under examination.

(d) and (e). Except for civilians in Naval Headquarters, GPF Statements in other cases for 1980-81 have already been sent. As regard civilians in Naval Headquarters, the same are expected to be issued as early as possible—latest by end December, 1981.

Provision of relief to Jute Industry

1098. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide relief to the jute industry by setting up a short-term buffer stock for the jute sacking and payment for carpet backing export; and

(b) if so, the details of this incentive, alongwith details of other incentives proposed by Government for the jute industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The following incentive measures have been taken in order to lift the jute industry from out of the present depression:—

(1) Procurement of one lakh bales of B'Twill bags under E.C. Act through DGS&D on an indent to be placed by Food Corporation of India as 'one-time bridging operation' to be adjusted against future requirement of the same, as a measure of market stability.

(2) Grant of cash compensatory support on FOB value on exports of almost all exportable items of jute goods, including jute carpet backing cloth with effect from 1st September, 1981, till 31st March, 1982, as a measure of export promotion.

(3) Instructions have been issued to cement industry for reducing the use of second-hand jute bags from 20% to 10%. In other words, 90% new jute bags have to be used for packing cement in future.

(4) Reserve Bank of India has advised all Commercial Banks to provide additional credit to jute mills for purchase of raw jute upto 14 week's consumption inclusive of 4 weeks consumption from JCI and additional two weeks' consumption during peak season of November 1981 to January 1982, as a measure of price support operation for raw jute. Banks have also been advised to consider reducing the margin to 10% for purchase of raw jute to be made in November and December and 15% for purchase to be made in January 1982.

Carrying of kirpans by Sikhs in I.A. flights

1099. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to review its decision regarding Kirpan issue;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Minorities Panel has expressed his opinion and advised Government to review or reconsider its stand in regard to the wearing and carrying of kirpans in view of the relevant Constitutional provisions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Various stages of joint venture in foreign countries

1100. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved about 400 joint ventures in foreign countries if so, full details be given (separately for each country);

(b) how many of the same are in production stage and how many under various stages of implementation (Names of the countries be given); and

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of the joint ventures left out and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Till the end of September, 1981 Government had accorded 438 approvals to set up joint ventures abroad. Country-wise details in this regard are given in the attached statement.

(c) Non-implementation of projects could be attributed normally to deliberate and conscious decisions of the entrepreneurs themselves not to proceed with the original plan after a reappraisal of the projects. The other reasons attributation for non-implementation, inter alia include inadequacy of pre-investment surveys and project reports, lack of awareness of problems in raising finances and marketing of goods.

Statement

Country-wise analysis of Indian Joint ventures Abroad

(As on 30-9-1981)

Sl. No.	Country of Location	Total approvals	In Operation	Under Implementation	Abandoned	Not Implemented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Australia	2	1	..		1
2	Bahrain	2	1	1	..	..
3	Bangladesh	1	1	..	..	..
4	Botswana	1	..	1	..	..
5	Cyprus	3	..	2	..	1
6	Fiji	3	1	..	1	1
7	France	1	1	..	..	..
8	Greece	1	..	1	..	..
9	Hong Kong	4	1	1	1	1
10	Indonesia	26	12	4	1	9
11	Iran	13	1	..	1	11
12	Kenya	24	10	2	3	9
13	Kuwait	5	1	1	..	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Liberia	1	..	1	..	..
15	Malaysia	61	29	5	6	21
16	Mauritius	16	6	1	4	5
17	Nepal	10	1	6	..	3
18	Netherlands	2	1	1	..	..
19	Nigeria	28	6	7	4	11
20	Oman	6	2	1	1	2
21	Philippines	6	2	1	2	1
22	Saudi Arabia	12	3	2	..	7
23	Senegal	2	..	1	..	1
24	Seychelles	1	..	1	..	..
25	Singapore	27	12	9	..	6
26	Sri Lanka	27	3	10	..	14
27	Switzerland	1	..	1	..	..
28	Tanzania	4	..	1	..	3
29	Thailand	17	5	5	..	7
30	Tonga	1	..	1	..	..
31	Uganda	2	1	..	..	1
32	UAE	30	9	4	2	15
33	UK	15	7	3	2	3
34	USA	22	7	7	2	6
35	W. Germany	1	1	1	1	2
36	Yugoslavia	1	..	1	..	..
37	Zambia	7	..	1	1	5
	SUB-TOTAL	390	125	84	32	149
38	Afghanistan	8	..	..	1	7
39	Canada	7	..	..	3	4
40	Colombia	1	..	..	..	1
41	Ethopia	9	..	..	4	5
42	Ghana	1	..	..	..	1
43	Grenada	1	..	..	..	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44.	Hungary	1	..	..	..	1
45.	Iraq	2	..	..	..	2
46.	Ireland	3	..	..	1	2
47.	Japan	1	..	..	..	1
48.	Lebanon	1	..	..	..	2
49.	Libya	3	..	..	1	2
50.	Morocco	1	..	..	..	1
51.	Qatar	3	..	..	..	3
52.	Spain	1	..	..	..	1
53.	Togo	2	..	..	..	2
54.	Trinidad	1	..	..	..	1
55.	Yemen Arab Rep.	1	..	..	1	..
	SUB—TOTAL	48	..	..	11	37
	GRAND—TOTAL	438	125	84	43	186

Abandoned :- Joint ventures which were in operation for sometime but given up later.

Closure in readymade garments Industry

1101. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the readymade garment indus- is getting the most favoured treatment so far as foreign exchange is concerned;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to intervene to curb the increasing number of closures in the readymade garment industry in the name of loss of contract; and

(c) if so, details of measures taken to curb such closures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The presumption that the Government is extending "most favoured treatment" in respect of foreign exchange allocation is not well-founded. However, Government has adopted the normal liberal policy in respect of readymade garment industry with a view to boosting exports of this item.

(b) No instances of closures in the readymade garment industry, specifically on account of loss of contract stipulated with the foreign buyer, have come to the notice of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Public Sector Undertakings

1102. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where public sector undertakings are to be established for industrial development of bakcward areas during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The Sixth Plan 1980—85 has provided Rs. 5,887 crores for New Schemes in the industrial and mineral sector. (Annexure 16.2, page 276 of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85). The location of the new schemes would be decided when detailed proposals for investments in these schemes are finalised on scheme by scheme basis. As the locations of the units would be decided upon in the light of techno-economic considerations it would not be possible to indicate these locations pending completion of techno-economic analysis.

Weaving industries in Assam

1103. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide help and encouragement to weaving industries in Assam during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) what are the schemes for providing incentives to export-oriented cotton and silk weaving handloom projects in Assam; and

(c) the details of the ongoing schemes for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Export Oriented Handloom Production Project has been sanctioned for Assam, with an outlay of Rs. 39.73 lakhs over a period of 5 years and this is to be provided in the form of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent grant. The entire expenditure is being borne by the Government of India. The Project is intended to cover 1000 looms in respect of raw material supply, marketing and training.

(c) In addition to (b) above Central Government assistance for the development of the handloom sector in Assam is flowing under the following schemes:—

1. Share capital loan/participation assistance to Primary Weavers Societies including assistance for setting up industrial type societies.

2. Managerial subsidy to Weavers Societies.

3. Share capital assistance to the State Corporation in charge of Handloom development.

4. Share capital assistance to the State Apex Society.

5. Assistance for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities.

6. Assistance for modernisation/renovation/purchase of looms in the cooperative sector.

Resumption of Jute proceurement operations in West Bengal

1104. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any in-depth study of the causes for the Jute Corporation of India not lifting the stocks of raw jute in West Bengal thus causing considerable damage to the jute growers;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to ask the Jute Corporation of India to resume its jute procurement operations in full swing and thus save the farmers from the extreme hardship to which they are being subjected to at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) There was no cause for

Government to make such a study as the procurement of raw jute in West Bengal by JCI in the current season has been satisfactory. Against a target of 12.75 lakh bales, JCI has already procured 7.89 lakh bales upto 14-11-1981 as compared to the figure of 3.71 lakh bales during the corresponding period last year.

(c) Procurement operations of Jute Corporation of India are continuing in West Bengal in full swing. Measures have also been taken to expand JCI's warehousing space for storage and make available to it adequate credit facilities from the Banking system.

Takeover of Shri Sitaram Mill

1105. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Shri Sitaram Mill as well as the Maharashtra Government have pleaded with the Central Government that it should take over the mill under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act;

(b) if so, whether enquiry has been made into the mismanagement of the mill and whether there is any move by the Central Government to take over the mill; and

(c) if so, when the mills is expected to be taken over by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) The workers of Shri Sitaram Mills Ltd., have requested that the Central Government should take over Shri Sitaram Mills. Government of Maharashtra have also requested the Central Government to take expeditious action. The question of appointing an Investigation Committee under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to go into the working of this industrial undertaking is engaging the attention of the Central Government.

Shifting of offices of public sector undertakings from Delhi

1106 SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the public sector undertakings have set up their offices in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have considered the advisablity of shifting from Delhi the offices of public undertakings whose location has no functional relevance as part of the effort for a balanced development of Delhi;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) what guidelines, if any, have been/or are proposed to be issued by Government about the public undertakings setting up their offieces in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d) According to information about 48 undertakings have their offices in Delhi. The Government policy is to avoid further congestion in Delhi by location of offices. The existing policy, therefore, requires that no new offices of Central Public Sector Undertakings can be located in Delhi/New Delhi without the approval of the Government.

Setting up of Aluminium Project in Andhra Pradesh

1107. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up Aluminiura Project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A feasibility report has, however, been prepared for the setting up of an Alumina Plant in Andhra Pradesh, based on the bauxite deposits in the State. Arrangements for financing the cost of the project and for export of alumina to be produced, are under discussion with the Soviet Union. When these aspects are satisfactorily settled, an investment decision will be taken.

Smuggling on borders

1108. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling activities are increasing day by day on our borders;

(b) if so, what are the measures being taken to check smuggling;

(c) the number of persons arrested on borders for smuggling during the last six months; and

(d) whether Government are considering to tighten border security in the light of smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to reports received by Government, the land borders with Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Burma are vulnerable to smuggling. However, the reports do not indicate any large scale smuggling across these borders.

(b) and (d) A programme of action has been formulated to strengthen the preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department in the regions, and to achieve greater co-ordination among the concerned agencies, namely, the Customs Authorities, the Border Security Force and the State Police, to prevent smuggling along the land borders.

The results achieved on implementing these measures are periodically reviewed and evaluated by Government to take necessary remedial measures.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

World Bank Meeting

1109. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank meeting was held in Washington on 29th September, 1981 to discuss the various proposals placed before it;

(b) if so, whether India's requirements were also discussed in the meeting;

(c) what were the other subjects discussed and the discussions arrived at;

(d) whether the US Government's policy was endorsed by the participants in the Conference; and

(e) whether in view of the attitude adopted by the USA in the Conference, India will not get the loan as requested by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Annual Meetings of the Board of Governors of the World Bank Group and the IMF was held in Washington on the 29th September, 1981.

(b) No requirement of India was on the agenda of the Fund-Bank meetings.

(c) A statement showing the agenda of the meeting is placed below. The decisions arrived at in the meeting on

these items will be reflected in the official proceedings which have not yet been received.

(d) The policy of the US Government was not on the agenda of the meeting.

(e) As no request by India for a loan was on the agenda of the meeting, the question of the effects of the attitude of the USA on it does not arise.

Statement

Items considered by the Board of Governors of the World Bank group and the IMF at their Annual Meeting on 29th September, 1981 in Washington.

WORLD BANK (IBRD):

1. Annual Report.

2. Financial Statements and Annual Audit.

3. Allocation of Net Income.

4. Administrative Budget for FY 1982.

5. Annual Report and Review of performance of Development Committee.

6. Executive Directors' Administrative arrangements.

7. Selection of officers and joint procedures Committee for 1981-82.

I.F.C.:

1. Annual Report

2. Financial statements and Annual Audit.

3. Administrative Budget for FY. 1982.

I.D.A.:

1. Annual Report

2. Financial statements and Annual Audit:

3. Administrative Budget for FY. 1982.

The following items were also considered:

(1) Consideration of the report of the Joint Committee of the Board of Governors (The Muldoon Report).

(2) Increase in the authorised capital and subscription thereto by China.

(3) Subscription by India to the General Capital Increase as a result of exercising its pre-emptive rights under article II Section 3(c) of the Articles of the Agreement of the Bank.

Puri Committee on Gold Auctions

1110. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Puri Committee on Gold Auctions has since been examined; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) A group of Cabinet Ministers consisting of the Finance Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Commerce and Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs was constituted to examine the Report of Shri K. R. Puri and indicate the course of action to be taken on the Report. The report is still under examination of the Group of Cabinet Ministers and no final decision has yet been taken on it.

To enable the Government to make further investigations, Shri Puri had forwarded a secret note containing various details. The information fur-

nished in this note has been passed on to the Investigative Agencies of the Department of Revenue for further action. Appropriate action would be taken under the respective laws on the basis of the results of these investigations.

Private Airlines operating in India

1111. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private airlines operating in India;

(b) the number and types of aircraft owned by them; and

(c) the routes on which these private airlines operate in India and outside and what are the details of profits earned by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is attached as Annexure I.

(c) A statement containing the requisite information is attached as Annexure II and III.

Statement

ANNEXURE I

List of Private Operators who have been Issued with Non-Scheduled Permit Valid upto 31-3-1982

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft / Helicopter owned.
1	Air Survey Company of India Pvt. Ltd., 6/2 Jessore Road, Dam Dum, Calcutta-28	Cessna 32 OA DC-3 DC-3	3
2	Air Works India, ... Bombay International . . . . Airport, Santacruz, Bombay-28 . .	DC-3 DC-3 DC-3	3
3.	Bharat Commerce and Industries, (Bharatair) 5, Bright Street, Calcutta—700019 . .	Bell 47G5 Helicopter -Do- -Do- Piper Pawnee Bell 47G5 Helicopter DC-3	6
4	Bharat Agro Aviation Service Pvt. Ltd, 51 Hanuman Road, New Delhi-1. .	Bell 47G5 Helicopter	1.
5.	East Air, Rameshwarpatnam, Bhubaneshwar-751002	Bonanza A-35	1.
6	Goldensun Aviation, 421, Pareekh Market, Opera House, Bombay-400004.	Tween Beach	1.
7	Huns Air Pvt. Ltd., 205, Golf Links, New Delhi-110003.	Viscount Viscount	2.
8	Pushpaka Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Vashani Chambers, 1st Floor, 47, New Marine Lines, Bombay-400020.	Bell 47G5 Helicopter -Do. -Do- Caravelle	4
9	Sanghi Aviation, 7F, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.	Bumble Bee aircraft	1.

Statement

ANNEXURE II

List showing the Routes permitted by Director General of Civil Aviation and Operated by the Non-Scheduled Operators.

S. No.	Name of Operator	Route	Remarks
1	M/s Huns Air Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay-Sharjah Bombay (2 flights per week)	Operating as an associate of Air India.
2	M/s Pushpaka Aviation Private Ltd.	Bombay-Sharjah-Bombay (5 flights per week)	Operating as an associate of Air-India.

Note : Out of the 9 private operators, only 2 of them are operating passenger services.

Statement

ANNEXURE III

Profit/Loss earned by Non-Scheduled operators during the last three years as furnished by them.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1978	1979	1980
1 Huns Air Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	5·16 (Profit)	1·99 (Profit)	.. (Profit)
	.. (Loss)	.. (Loss)	20·52 (Loss)
2 Pushpaka Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	4·91 (Profit)	4·31 (Profit)	6·69* (Profit)
	.. (Loss)	.. (Loss)	.. (Loss)

*This figure is for the period April 1980 to March 1981.

Amount allotted for tourism development in Andhra Pradesh

1112. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Andhra Pradesh taken up this year for developing tourism; and

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has executed collaboration agreement with Andhra Pradesh Travel and Tourism Development Corporation for a 50-room hotel project at Hyderabad. The details with regard to the cost of the project, feasibility study, etc. are being worked out. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 29 lakhs exists in the Annual Plan 1981-82 of ITDC for joint venture projects including the one at Hyderabad. The implementation of the project is, however, subject to satisfactory feasibility study and availability of resources.

Lighting arrangements in Renigunta Airport

1113. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lighting arrangements are there in Renigunta (Tirupathi) Airport; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose considering to make these arrangements there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to the surrounding hills, Renigunta (Tirupathi) aerodrome is unfit for night landing and Indian Airlines have also not asked for provision of such facilities.

Development of Bisanattam Gold Mines in Chittoor District

1114. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop Bisanattam old mines in Chittoor District and gold mines in Anantapur District; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for the purpose this year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to develop Bisanattam gold mine in Chittoor District. However, Government have decided to re-open and develop for commercial production the Yeppamana Gold Mines in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 4.38 crores has been sanctioned for this project, of which Rs. 1.27 crores was spent till 31-3-1981. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made for this project for the current financial year.

Purchase of jute by JCI from middlement, violating Tripura Government's Order

1115. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Jute Corporation of India is purchasing jute from the middle-man, violating the Tripura State Government's Order;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have given instruction to JCI not to purchase jute from the middle-man and purchase jute direct from the jute-growers, as required by the State Government's order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Tripura Government have introduced a scheme this season for issuing Identity Cards to jute growers. The distribution of Identity Cards by the State Government was not completed, while jute from the growers started arriving in the market. As the situation would have caused hardship to growers, Jute Corporation of India decided, in consultation with the Tripura State Government, to go ahead with purchases of raw jute from all growers, including those who had not received Identity Cards from the State Government agency.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The operation plan of JCI, as already approved by Government envisages that JCI will avoid making purchases from middleman in order to ensure that the benefit of price support operation goes directly to jute growers.

Reserve Level for imports

1116. SHRI S. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the present reserve level of Rs. 3763 crores (as in August, 1981) is barely sufficient to pay for 3 months imports while the Planning Commission has recommended reserves equivalent to at least 11 month's import; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). India's foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 3763 crores at the eind of August, 1981 as against the provisional import bill of Rs. 12329 crores in 1980-81. This would approximately be sufficient to meet 3½ months imports at 1980-81 level. The Sixth Plan, 1980—85 has recommended the need "to maintain a fair level of reserves even in the face of the pressing requirements of the economy". Goverment is taking all steps to ensure that the reserves are maintained at a fair level.

Increase in the rate of Silk in Karnataka

1117. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Government that silk rate in Karnataka has reached an abnormally high figure of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 600/- per kg.; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to relieve the distress of silk weavers and silk industry on account of high cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to increase domestic production. In the meantime to tide over the present shortage, imports of raw silk is being arranged on ad hoc basis.

Vacant Posts in IISCO

1118. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in both the IISCO's plants; plant-wise details thereof and since when;

(b) the number of persons given employment in IISCO during the last four years; year-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to fill up the rest of the posts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

Plant/Year	No. of posts. Filled (during year)	Vacant (at the the year-end)
Burnpur Works		
1978	1070	503
1979	479	490
1980	362	2680
1981	367	2882
Kulti Works		
1978	259*	1268*
1979	292	1198
1980	76	1671
1981	324	1356

*Only in respect of non-executives.

(c) In view of the heavy burden of surplus manpower in certain sections and the industrial relations situation in IISCO, a general embargo was put in July, 1978 on fresh intake of manpower in IISCO. Since then, recruitment has been done on the basis of needs as assessed and approved by the management from time to time and not on the basis of vacancies.

Price of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Sheets

1119. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current market price of per tonne of cold rolled stainless steel sheets; and

(b) what the Salem steel price works out to?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Market Prices of cold rolled stainless steel sheets vary widely depending on quality, sizes, surface finish, dimension of the sheets/coils etc., and it is fixed by the individual units on the basis of demand and popularity. Comparative selling prices of imports through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and products of Salem Steel Plant of various thickness are given below:—

Thickness	Imported Through MMTC (Rs. per Tonne)	Salem Steel Plant (Rs. per tonne)
28G	70,000	65,000
26G	65,000	62,000
24G	56,500	53,000
22G	55,000	51,000

Reduction in Import duty on raw materials supplied to Steel Plants

1121. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the import duty on raw materials supplied to the steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Government have already exempted (i) coking coal from the whole of the customs duty and additional duty, and (ii) dead-burnt magnesite from duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem, when imported into India. These exemptions are available presently up to 30th June, 1982 and 28th February, 1982 respectively.

A proposal for reducing the import duties on hot bands imported for rolling in the Salem Steel Plant is under consideration of the Government.

Target for purchase of Jute

1122. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of Jute Corporation of India in the matter of purchasing of jute in our country during the current year; and

(b) how much jute has actually been purchased by Jute Corporation of India during the current season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). As against the target of purchase of 21 lakh bales of jute by Jute Corporation of India in the country during the current season (July, 1981 to June, 1982), the Corporation has purchased 12.11 lakh bales upto 14-11-1981.

Private non-Banking and non-Insurance Financial Companies

1123. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Leading private non-banking and Non-Insurance financial companies in the country as on 31st October, 1981; and

(b) what is the total estimated profit of these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The names of certain financial and miscellaneous non-banking companies in the country with deposits and exempted borrowings exceeding Rs. one crore, as on 31-3-78 are given in the attached statement.

(b) The information is not readily available with the Government. However, according to an article published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for March, 1981, the total profits before tax of selected 299 non Government financial and investment companies for year 1977-78 and 1978-79 were Rs. 16.79 lakhs and Rs. 18.63 lakhs respectively.

Statement

Names of Financial and Miscellaneous non-banking companies in the country having deposits and exempted borrowings exceeded Rs. one crores *as on 31st March 1978 referred to in answer to part (a) of the Question*

Financial Companies

1. Motor General Finance Ltd., New Delhi.

2. Instalment Supply P. Ltd., New Delhi.

3. Sundaram Finance Ltd., Madras.

4. Merchantile Credit Corpn. Ltd., Madras.

5. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros., Ltd., Calcutta.

6. Koyana Investment and Trading Co. Ltd., Maharashtra.

7. Navbharat Finance Co. P. Ltd., Maharashtra.

8. Jayabharat Credit and Investment Co. Ltd., Maharashtra.

9. Laxmi Chand Bhagaji Ltd., Maharashtra.

10. Kalindi Investment P. Ltd., Gujarat.

Miscellaneous non-Banking Companies

11. Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

12. Anamika Investment P. Ltd., Calcutta.

13. Garuda Chit and Trading Co. P. Ltd., Bombay.

14. Divya Vasundhara Finance Co. P. Ltd., Gujarat.

15. Santosh Benefit Ltd., Gujarat

16. Madhu Chit Fund and Trading Co. P. Ltd., Maharashtra.

17. Gujarat Saving Unit P. Ltd., Gujarat.

18. Shri Visalem Chit Fund Ltd., Tamilnadu.

19. Navrattan Chit Fund and Finance P. Ltd., New Delhi.

20. Premier Chit Fund and Finance P. Ltd., Delhi.

21. Sudarshan Chits (India) Ltd., Kerala.

Pilot Scheme for benefit of Small Jute Growers

1124. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have any pilot scheme for the benefit of small and marginal jute growers of our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Jute Corporation of India has introduced a pilot scheme for the benefit of small and marginal jute growers in selective districts of West Bengal in consultation with the Government of West Bengal. The Board of JCI sanctioned a sum of Rs. 36,000 to meet various contingent expenses. Under the scheme, the banks will provide credit, the State Agriculture Deptt. will ensure supply of inputs and JCI, will purchase the entire crop at support prices from the beneficiary.

Steps taken to reduce inflation

1125. SHRI P. NAMGYAL:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has stated (Hindustan Times of 12 October, 1981) that the inflation in India has shrunk to single digit during the years 1981-82;

(b) if so, what are the rates of inflation during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the major steps taken or proposed to be taken to further reduce the inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the current financial year the annual rate of inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) as on the week ended November 14, 1981 works out to 8.1 per cent on a point to point basis. The annual rate of inflation of the Wholesale Price Index was 21.4 per cent in 1979-80 and 16.4 per cent in 1980-81.

(c) Government has taken a number of anti-inflationary steps both in the supply side, including steps to raise domestic supplies through higher production and import of essential commodities, strengthening of the public distribution system, steps to curb the activities of hoarders and blackmarketeers, monetary steps to contain the expansion of money supply and bank credit, and steps to unearth black money. The price situation is being constantly reviewed and further measures in this regard would be taken as and when necessary in the light of emerging trends.

Opening of branch of L.I.C. at Bhadrak, District Balasore, Orissa

1126. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4404 on 20th March, 1981 and Unstarred Question No. 612 on 20th February, 1981 regarding Branch Offices of LIC functioning in Orissa and opening of branch of LIC at Bhadrak Orissa respectively and state:

(a) whether the new branch of LIC has since been opened at Bhadrak district Balasore (Orissa);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The LIC is arranging for suitable accommodation for the branch

office to be opened at Bhadrak. It expects to finalise arrangements soon for opening the office before the close of the year 1981-82.

Contract for Steel Plant at Paradip

1127. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract of the Ist phase of 4 million tonne steel plant to be set up at Paradip has been awarded to a British Consortium led by Davy Mackee; and

(b) if so, the details the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (a) and (b). Government have decided to entrust on turn-key basis the work of establishing Paradip Steel Plant to M/s Davy Mackee of U.K. subject to the satisfactory settlement of terms and conditions of the contract. The proposed plant is expected to have a capacity of 1.5 million tonnes in the first stage. As negotiations are in progress, it would be premature to give any further details at this stage.

Nationalisation of Wolfram Mines of Chandapathar, West Bengal

1128. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to nationalise the Wolfram Mines of Chandapathar in the district of Bankura in West Bengal; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Decisions of this nature are taken only if adequate justification exists and after examining all the implications.

5-Star Hotel at Pushkarji near Ajmer

1129. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to set up a Five-Star Hotel with the assistance of the State Government at Mahatirthaj Pushkarji near Ajmer;

(b) if so, the time by which its construction is likely to commence and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the amount to be incurred by the Central Government and the State Government respectively?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) of I.T.D.C. does not envisage any scheme for construction of a 5-Star hotel at Pushkarji near Ajmer. However, the ITDC is exploring possibilities for setting up of 2 to 3-Star hotels at various places in Rajasthan including one at Ajmer. No agreement has so far been reached. However, the implementation of the projects will depend upon the availability of resources and satisfactory feasibility study.

स्मारक डाक टिकटों के लिए कागज का आयात

1130. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चार रंगों में स्मारक डाक टिकटों के लिए नान वाटर-मार्क बेस कागज का आयात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से उसका आयात किया जाता है

और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन देशों से इसका आयात किया गया है और प्रत्येक देश से कुल कितने मूल्य का ऐसे कागज का आयात किया गया; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस तरह के कागज का निर्माण करने के लिए जिन फर्मों ने प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर कार्य शुरू किया है उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे अपने प्रयास में कहां तक सफल हुई हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) और (ख). भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, नासिक रोड़ इस समय अनेक रंगों वाले स्मारक डाक टिकटों के लिए अन-वाटर मार्क बेस कागज का आयात कर रहा है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मुद्रणालय ने केवल यूनाइटेड किंगडम से ही अन-वाटर मार्क बेस पेपर का आयात किया है। आयातों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	आयात के आर्डर की मात्रा (रिम)	फर्म	लागत बीमा भाड़ा (लाख रुपए)
1978–79	(i) 1014	मैसर्स विगिन्स टीपे आवरसीज सेल्स लिमिटेड हैम्पशायर, यू० के०	3.12
	(ii) 986	मैसर्स हैरीसन एंड सन्स (हाई वाईकोंब लि०) बकिंघमशायर यू० के०	2.98
1979–80	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
1980–81	2250	मैसर्स हैरीसन एंड सन्स (हाई वाईकोंब) लिमिटेड, बकिंघमशायर यू० के०	10.47

(ग) भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय ने देशीय स्रोतों से टेंडर मांगे थे जो 16-10-80 को खोले गये थे और मैसर्स गांधी इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन, बम्बई और मैसर्स श्री विंध्यपेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड बम्बई से दो कोटेशन प्राप्त हुए थे। नमूनों की बार-बार जांच करने के बाद भी ये दो फर्में अभी तक मुद्रणालय की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए कागज विकसित नहीं कर पाई हैं। तथापि फर्मों को समय-समय पर जांच के नमूनों के दोष सूचित किये जा रहे हैं जिससे कि वे उन्हें सुधार सकें। हाल ही में मैसर्स त्रिवेणी टिश्यूज लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता भी इस कागज का विकास करने के लिए आगे आई है और ऐसा प्रत्याशा है कि मुद्रणालय द्वारा जांच किये जाने के लिए शीघ्र ही उनके द्वारा नमूने की रीलें भेजी जाएंगी।

चाय पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी

1131. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री चाय पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी करने के बारे में 4 सितम्बर, 1981 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2814 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने चाय पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी करने के लिए प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन की अंतिम रूप से जांच कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने अधिसूचना सं. 166/81 केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, दिनांक 23-9-81 तथा 171/81 केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क दिनांक 17-10-81 के अनुसार बागानों और अन्यथा दोनों से चायों के निर्यातों पर उत्पादन शुल्क छूट योजना की घोषणा की है, जिनकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध होंगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया की ग्रेटर कैलाश मार्केट शाखा के लूटे जाने के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल

1132. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री ग्रेटर कैलाश मार्किट, नई दिल्ली स्थित यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा को लूटे जाने के बारे में 4 सितम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2816 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया की ग्रेटर कैलास मार्किट शाखा को लूटने की घटना के बारे में पुलिस ने जांच पूरी कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई डाबोट): (क) से (ग) यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया ने सूचित किया है कि पुलिस ने संदेह में दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था लेकिन जांच-पड़ताल अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है ।

बड़े हवाई अड्डों को वातानुकूलित किया जाना

1133. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री बड़े हवाई अड्डों को वातानुकूलित बनाने के बारे में 21 अगस्त, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 819 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े हवाई अड्डों को वातानुकूलित करने के निर्णय के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चारों अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्रों पर वर्तमान टर्मिनल भवन जिनमें यात्री संचालन क्षेत्र passenger processing areas भी सम्मिलित है, वातानुकूलित है । इस संबंध में पहले से ही हो चुका व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

विमानक्षेत्र का नाम	लाख रुपयों में
बम्बई विमानक्षेत्र	103.14
दिल्ली विमानक्षेत्र	104.61
कलकत्ता विमानक्षेत्र	45.97
मद्रास विमानक्षेत्र	54.46

निधियां उपलब्ध होने की अवस्था में, नागर विमानन विभाग की (1) पटना (2) त्रिची (3) अहमदाबाद (4) त्रिवेन्द्रम तथा (5) वाराणसी विमानक्षेत्रों पर यात्री हैंडलिंग क्षेत्रों को वातानुकूलित बनाने की योजना है ।

Aircraft for replacement of Boeing-707

1134. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names and types of aircraft including Lockheed L-1011 Tristar together with the countries of their make which are considered by Air India for a suitable replacement for the Boeing-707?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The names and countries of manufacture of aircraft, that have been studied by Air India as possible replacement for their Boeing-707 aircraft, are as under:

Manufacturer	Aircraft Model/Type	Country of Manufacture
1. Lockeeed	L-1011-500	United States of America
2. McDonnel Douglas	DC 10-30	-do-
3. Boeing	B 747 SP	-do-
4. Airbus	A 300 B4	France.

AirIndia defrauded by Indian Travel Agencies abroad

1135. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some Indian travel agencies abroad have defrauded Air India of several lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating their *modus operandi;* and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to recover the dues and to protect Air India from such unscrupulous travel agents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Some travel agents have defaulted in payment of their dues to Air India.

(b) Some agents, by their sales performance, secured the confidence of Air India and subsequently produced bulk movements but defaulted in payment. Later, they wound up their business and disappeared; if any legal action was taken against them, they proved in the courts that they had no assets. In some cases the agents extended the credit period longer than permitted by Airlines so as to secure more business and this also resulted in arrears in payment due to problems of cash flow. i-

(c) In all such cases, vigorous attempts have been made by Air India to recover the outstanding dues and in some cases they have succeeded in doing so. In some other cases legal action is still in progress. Air India have taken vigorous steps for recovery of the dues and are now stringent in their stipulations to the agents.

Raids to Unearth Black Money

1136. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raids conducted in various parts of the country during the year 1981 upto the 15th November, 1981 to unearth black money and detect cases of tax evasion;

(b) the names of personalities involved and the amount of black money unearthed; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) During the year 1981 *i.e.* from 1-1-1981 to 21-11-1981, the Income-tax Department has conducted 3109 searches all over India for unearthing concealed income and wealth. During the course of these searches, *prima facie* unaccounted assets consisting of cash, bullion, jewellery and other assets of the approximate value of Rs. 24.67 crores were seized.

(b) Having regard to the large number of cases, it will not be practicable to furnish the names and amount of black money unearthed in each case. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in a particular case, the same may be furnished.

(c) Action as warranted under the law is being taken in these cases.

Deterioration in Banking Services in Nationalised Banks

1137. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been deterioration in the quality of banking services by the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the quality of services by nationalised banks has been deteriorating. However the Government has recognised the need for continuously improving the customer services in banks to meet the increasing tasks and expectations. Most of the recommendations of the Working Group on Customer Service earlier appointed by Government have been adopted by the public sector banks. A Small Group comprising representatives from Government, Reserve Bank of India, Indian Banks' Association and some nationalised banks overseas the implementation of these recommendations and also keeps the customer service in banks under constant review. The public sector banks have accepted customer service as an important corporate objective.

Programme to Check Excise Duty Evasion

1138. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to check excise duty evasion, the Union Government have adopted a six-point programme;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposed programme;

(c) the results achieved;

(d) to what extent the excise evasion has been going on during the beginning of 1981; and

(e) to what extent the same has been checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The programme, *inter alia*, calls for a fresh offensive for curbing excise duty evasion, strengthening of the departmental machinery dealing with detection of central excise duty evasion, and a better coordination among the various enforcement agencies of the Government.

(c) It is too early to assess the results achieved.

(d) and (e). It is not possible to quantify the exact extent of evasion. However, during 1981 evasion of cen-tral excise duty has been detected as under:—

Period Quarter ending		No. of cases	Evasion of duty deducted (Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	31-3-81	1275	3338·92
(ii)	30-6-81	1245	442·25
(iii)	30-9-81	1374	1539·70 (excluding 3 Collectorates).

Value of Rupee

1139. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest value of the rupee vis-a-vis its value in 1970-71, and vis-a-vis the dollar; and

(b) what were the values at the same period in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the exchange value of the rupee vis-a-vis the Pound, Sterling and the U. S. dollar. The exchange rate of the rupee as on 31-3-70, 20-12-71 and 23-11-81 was as follows:

Date	1 Pound Sterling = Rs.	1 US Dollar = Rs.
31-3-70	18·00	7·50
20-12-71	18·9676	7·2793
23-11-81	17·45	9·1915

(b) The exchange value of the rupee vis-a-vis the Pound, Sterling and the U.S. dollar during the last three years was as under:

Date	1 Pound Sterling = Rs.	1 US Dollar = Rs.
31-3-79	16·80	8·1364
31-3-80	17·85	8·2467
31-3-81	18·50	8·2442

Regular flights between Bagdogra-Darjeeling-Gangtok

1140. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal for regular flights between Bagdogra and Darjeeling, Bagdogra and Gangtok and Darjelling and Gangtok;

(b) if so, from when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Darjeeling and Gangtok do not have any airports now. The question of operating services can be taken up only when airports are constructed at these places.

News Item captioned 'Salem Plant's SOS to Government'

1141. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-report as appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 5th October, 1981 under the caption "Salem Plant's SOS to Government";

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the import duty on hot-rolled stainless steel bands; if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether as smuggling by SAIL, Government propose to ban, or restrict, the import of cold-rolled stainless steel in the country;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) what concrete measures Government propose to take or have already taken to cover up the in-built annual loss of Rs. 86 crores to the Salem Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under Government's consideration.

(c) and (d). The current availability of stainless steel materials within the country does not justify a change in the import policy inforce at present.

(e) the question of covering losses of Salem Steel Plant, if any, can be considered further only after decision has been taken about import duties for the stainless steel hot bands.

Diversion of farm surplus funds towards industrial investment

1142. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a blueprint for diverting farm surplus funds towards industrial investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey about the agricultural surplus funds has been made with a view to tap these funds for the expansion in certain core industries linked to the farm sector like fertilizers and paper;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). A study Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India on Deployment of Surplus Resources by Cooperative Banks in their report recently submitted has drawn attention to the surplus loanable internal resources of the Co-operative Banks (over the total outstanding loans and advances) in some regions of the country and has stressed the need for giving top priority for expansion of loans and advances for agriculture and allied activities. However, the Group has cautioned that the problem of surplus resources is a temporary phenomenon.

The group has identified suitable avenues within and outside the Co-operatives for profitable deployment of these funds largely for bringing about the development of agricultural and allied activities and that of the rural sector. These *interalia*, include

working capital finance to Co-operative processing units, national level institutions such as NAFED, IFFCO and also capital loans to Co-operative sugar factories, spinning mills, dairy development corporations, rural electrification, public sector transport corporations and housing development corporations.

News-item captioned "Scope for contracts in Iraq, Kuwait"

1143. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Scope for contracts in Iraq, Kuwait" as published in the 'Economic Times' dated 25th October, 1981;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the period during which an Indian team led by Mr. V. Balasubramaniam of the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and the State Bank of India visited a number of countries including Iraq, Kuwait and Dubai;

(c) the assessment of the team with regard the following:—

(i) the various problems being faced in the effective and speedy execution of the on-going construction projects in different countries;

(ii) the measures suggested to overcome these problems;

(iii) the share of India in the total contracts awarded during the period Ist April to 31st October, 1981; and

(d) the prospects for bagging increasing share of new contracts in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Team visited Iraq, Kuwait, Behrain and Dubai from 2nd October, 1981 to 14th October, 1981.

(c) and (d). The Team's assessment on these aspects has not been received.

Export of Iron Ore to Foreign Countries

1144. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported to foreign countries during each of the last three years;

(b) what were tse targets of iron ore export during each of the last three years and how far these have been achieved; and

(c) if the targets have not been achieved, the reasons for the same in each case along with the remedial measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The targets of iron ore exports and the actual quantities exported are as under:

	Qty. in million tonnes	
	Targets	Actuals
1978-79 . .	23·20	21·46
1979-80 . .	26·00	24·88
1980-81	29·00	24·43

(c) The shortfall in the export target was due to severe recession in the world steel industry and large inventories carried by the major foreign buyers of iron ore. Also, there were some infrastructure constraints in 1980-81. Efforts are being made to diversify the export markets to achieve the target for the current year.

Income-tax Raids on owners of Flour Mill at Kanpur

1145. SHRI D. N. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during raids by the Income Tax Authorities unaccounted income, diamonds, gold and jewellery have come to light from the house of three brothers owning a flour mill at Kanpur;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Sir, during the course of search operation on 1-10-1981 in the case of a flour mill and the persons connected with that business the income-tax department has seized *prima facie* unaccounted cash of Rs. 87,000 and jewellery of the approximate value of Rs. 1,38,32,944. The flour mill has business in Kanpur, Dhanbad, Calcutta, Varanasi and Delhi.

(c) Appropriate action under the Direct Taxes Acts is being taken in this case.

Survey about Black money

1146. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the estimated overall magnitude of black money in the country;

(b) if so, what percentage it constitutes of the national income;

(c) whether Government have considered the question of setting up a commission to unearth black money; and

(d) what are the other solutions before Government to curb black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The evil of black money is being tackled through multi-pronged action of more effective implementation of tax laws and launching drive against hoarding and profiteering.

Cartels operating in Bombay to corner Garment Export Orders from USSR

1147. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cartels are operating in Bombay to corner the garment export orders from the USSR; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the operation of these cartels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government are not aware of any "cartels" operating in Bombay to corner garment export orders from USSR.

(b) Does not arise.

ITDC's Plan for joint ventures with States for Hotels

1148. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ITDC has drawn up a plan to have joint ventures with States for setting up hotels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation has drawn up a scheme for taking up Joint venture tourism projects by forming a new company in each State with nearly equal equity participation. The hotel projects to be set up under the scheme will be planned, designed, managed and marketed by I.T.D.C. on suitable commercial terms to be mutually agreed upon.

विश्व बैंक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से ऋण

1149. **श्री के. मालन्ना** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक और इसकी उदार ऋण संस्थान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत के लिए 17 करोड़ 90 लाख डालर की कुल राशि के ऋण स्वीकृत किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके लिये ये स्वीकृत किये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) से (ग). शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय पश्चिम बंगाल सामाजिक वनपालन परियोजना के लिए 6-10-1981 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा अनुमोदित 2.9 करोड़ डालर के एक ऋण तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम के लिए चौदहवें उधार के रूप में 8-10-1981 को विश्व बैंक (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक) के साथ हस्ताक्षरित 15.0 करोड़ डालर के एक ऋण करार से है। यह उधार तथा ऋण दोनों ही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की मानक शर्तों के आधार पर हैं।

पश्चिमी बंगाल की सामाजिक वनपालन परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य राज्य के सारे ग्रामीण अंचलों में घरेलू उपभोग के लिए ईंधन की लकड़ी की सप्लाई को बढ़ाना है ? भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम को उधार दी गई राशि से निगम को उसकी स्थायता से चल रही औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं को विदेशी मुद्रा लागत के वित्तपोषण में सहायता मिलेगी।

Achievements made to contain Inflationary Pressure

1150. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA:

SHRI S. DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to contain inflationary pressure in view of the Reserve Bank of India report for the year ended June 1981; and

(b) the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Government keeps price situation under surveillance. A number of anti-inflationary measures have been taken to contain inflationary pressures. As a result of these measures, price situation has shown a significant in improvement. The annual rate of inflation in terms of the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71—100) has come down from 16.6 per cent as os t he week ended November 15, 1980 to 8.1 per cent as on the week ended November 14, 1981.

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. All this is being said without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South): I gave an adjournment motion regarding Kerala. Are you admitting it?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Members are very much interested to have a verbal exchange, a place outside will be much better.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Verbal or otherwise?

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise also look here, gentlemen, hon. Members: we have daily to go through this rigorous thing.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: People have made you honourable Members.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): You always call them hon. Members. That is why they do not listen.

MR. SPEAKER: They are honourable. People have made them honourable. They are honourable. For me, every Member in this House is an honourable Member. I have all the respect for you. I just only want to say: "Always try to understand that whatever time is lost due to this, all the people standing together, does not make any sense. It does not make any sense. It does not contribute anything." If Professor Saheb had studied this Bulletin, he would not have raised this—because we have to discuss the promulgation order imposing President's rule.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उसमें सेन्शर नहीं है । हम गवर्नमेंट को सेन्शर करना चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done according to your desires, Mr. Shastri. This has to be discussed. So, there is no question of that.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Now you are trying to argue with me. Nothing doing.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No question of allowing. I won't allow.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't come to far-fetched conclusions. Please do not do it. Don't make such statements. गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी क्या करेगी ? cannot be done.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : दंगों का जो इंसिडेंट हुआ है, उसके एविडेंस को डेस्ट्राय किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहां गई हैं । अब उसको छोड़िए ।

I am not going to have a discussion on this now. No question now. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

श्री आर. एन. राय्केश (चैल) : वहां पर मुलजिम शिवमंगल सिंह एम.एल.ए. के घर में छिपे हुए हैं और एविडेंस को डेस्ट्राय किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहां गई हुई हैं ।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Not allowed. This is very bad. This is very bad. This is extremely bad. यह बहुत बुरी बात है । यह अच्छा नहीं

**Not recorded.

लगती है । ऐसा मत कीजिए । यह सदन की गरिमा के खिलाफ है ।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Absolutely.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for God's sake, respect this House. Respect this House.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई तरीका नहीं है । ऐसा न कीजिए । आप सारी गरिमा का सत्यानास कर रहे हैं । आप जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं, इस तरह से उसको खराब कर रहे हैं । आप मेरे पास भेजवा दीजिए । जो कहें वह मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूं । लेकिन ऐसा मत करिए । आप रोज यहां मत करिए । आप मुझे दे दीजिएगा । मैंने कब रोका है आपको ? लेकिन आप रोज ऐसा करते हैं वह अच्छा नहीं लगता है ।

(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बाहर दे दीजिएगा । यहां न आइए ।

I cannot take them. Mr. Rakesh, don't do this; this is too much. Please do not do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jagpal, don't do it. This is nothing. Please do not do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. We are going to discuss Kerala. I have got it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): Where is the proper place to do it? Why don't you take care of us? Where have we to discuss this matter? (*Interruptions*) Innocement people were killed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No. We have got a motion. We will discuss it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be . . . We are discussing the proclamation. We have to approve of it.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपोजीशन लीडर्स में से कोई मदद करेगा इस बात में कि They should control this sort of thing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You know there is President's Rule in Kerala .(*Interruptions*) Some people are being murdered. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, shall I appeal to you?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How am it to run this House?

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Where have we to discuss this matter? (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल में राष्ट्रपति का राज्य है. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, हमारे पास प्रोकलमेशन आ रहा है ।

We have to approve of it. There is no question.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केन्द्र उसके लिए सीधे जिम्मेदार है । आप काल अटेन्शन एडमिट कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ रहा है ।

This is coming up for a discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज तो नहीं आ रहा है ?

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज नहीं हो सकता । एक मिनट की बात थोड़े ही होती है । मेरे पास पास एंडजर्नमेंट है । वह एक साथ कैसे आ जाएंगे ? वह बारी-बारी ही आ पाएंगे ।

They have to come turn by turn.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो देखिए, यह प्रोक्लेमेशन है.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी पर आ जायगा सारा ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERAL: REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. GSR 760 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 1981 authorising the Geological Survey of India to carry out detailed investigations for Magnesite in Tamil Nadue under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2943/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER TOBACCO BOARD ACT, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON COTTON TEXTILES EXPORT PRODUCTION COUNCIL, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 870 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2944/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1979-80.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2945/81.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons

for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2946/81].

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED INDIA INSURANCE CO., LTD., AND A STATEMENT re REVIEW THEREON, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st December, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st December, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2947/81.]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Govvernment on the working of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st December, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Compony Limited, Calcutta for the year ended 31st December, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2948/81.]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the New India Insurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2949/81.]

(d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st December, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st December, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2950/81.]

12.12 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce . . .

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have given a notice for breach of privilege regarding AIR.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have referred it for facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We have already informed you.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Oftapalam): Some people were killed Even Members of Parliament belonging to left parties are even not free from the

[Shri A. K. Balan]

danger of being killed . . .(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this gentleman doing?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We have got the opportunity.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khursheed Alam Khan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to move—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4)(b) of Section 4 of the Tobocco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Now, the Central Government is . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: We have to discuss. We will discuss.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: The Central Government is responsible.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: What is your ruling regarding the adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that. Not admitted. We will discuss the matter.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: We have to get an opportunity to discuss.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to discuss the matter. We have to discuss the proclamation. We have got it. We are discussing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting? We have to discuss the matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking, five people together? I do not listen to anything.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. BALAN: There is no Assembly there.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not listen?

SHRI A. K. BALAN: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that we have to discuss this Proclamation by the President and then you can discuss everything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking four or five at a time? Why don't you allow one man to speak?

SHRI A. K. BALAN: I gave an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not admit that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Please listen to me. Are we expected to stage a *dharna* here? I have given an adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to uphold the dignity of the House. This is your Chamber, not mine.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: I have given an adjournment motion regarding the law and order situation. In one month 25 persons were killed.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to discuss the Promulgation. I cannot allow adjournment motion on that.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: There is no Assembly there.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot admit an adjournment motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): You can admit a Call Attention Motion. Let them reply. There is President's rule in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me, I will see it. Whatever possible can be done.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): We have given Call Attention Motions and Adjournment Motions. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूं मैंने फैक्ट्स पता किए हैं ।

I have referred the matter. It is in my mind. How many times do you have to get it from me?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): What is your decision on my notice of privilege?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, always five to six people talk at the same time. How to listen? Neither you get anything nor do I get anything.

मैं तो सुनना चाहता हूं लेकिन कोई सुनने नहीं देता है ।

You do not have cohesion even in that. What can I do for that?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I requested you... (*Interruptions*) The Business for next week, we could not hear a single word of it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो मैं भी कह रहा हूं । क्या दोबारा करवा दूं ? मैं दोबारा करवा देता हूं ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: With your permission and in deference to the wishes of Shri Indrajit Gupta, I will again repeat it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nobody could hear, not only me.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Speaker has called on me. I will just read it again. with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 30th November, 1981, will consist of:—

1. Consideration and passing of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

2. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(*Interruptions*)

3. Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The African Development Fund Bill, 1901.

(b) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(c) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

4. Further discussion on the situation arising out of the conspiracy by separatist elements against the integrity of the country on Tuesday, the Ist December, 1981.

5. Discussion on India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund on 2nd December, 1981, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Finance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केरल में रोज घटनायें हो रही हैं, हत्यायें हो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

रही है, उस पर अगले सप्ताह डिसकस नहीं होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, मैंने आपको उसका दूसरा तरीका बता दिया है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन पेश करना चाहता हूं ।

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों की दयनीय अवस्था हो गई है, क्योंकि पिछले साल उनके गन्ने की कीमत 22 रु. प्रति क्विंटल थी, इस साल चीनी मिल-मालिकों के दबाव से गन्ने की कीमत 20.50 रु. प्रति क्विंटल कर दी गई है । इससे उन्हें करोड़ों रुपये की हानि होगी । अस्तु इस पर लोकसभा में चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि किसानों को गन्ने के उत्पादन में बढ़े हुए लागत खर्च के दायरे में लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सके ।

पूर्वी चम्पारन जिला में गण्डक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत जिला निस्सरण विभाग के कार्य अत्यधिक धीमी गति से चल रहा है, इससे पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी चम्पारन तथा छपरा जिला के लाखों किसान पीड़ित हैं । इस विषय को भी अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में लाया जाना चाहिए ।

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह के कार्यों के लिए निम्न दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं :

विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में अशान्ति स्थिति- आज सम्पूर्ण देश के विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में अशांत वातावरण की स्थिति के चलते छात्रों की पढ़ाई या तो ठप्प है या संतोषजनक रूप से नहीं चल रही है । छात्रों, अध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों में घोर असंतोष है और सभी आन्दोलन के मैदान में उतर चुके हैं ।

बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में तो स्थिति विस्फोटक है । पटना विश्वविद्यालय के गैर शिक्षक कर्मचारी पिछले तीन माह से अपनी मांगों को लेकर हड़ताल पर हैं, जिस के कारण विश्वविद्यालय का सारा काम ठप्प है । शिक्षकों और राज्य पाल में प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिलने के सवाल पर विवाद चल रहा है । मुजफ्फरपुर स्थित बिहार विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति और भी खराब है । वहां के छात्र अपनी 19 सूत्री मांगों को लेकर संघर्ष कर रहे हैं । वहां के शिक्षक समुदाय की मांग है कि विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति को हटाया जाए । सर्वत्र जातिवाद भी खुल कर खेल रहा है । छात्रों पर लाठियों, गोलियों से प्रहार किया जा रहा है । अतः इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर इस सदन में बहस अत्यावश्यक है अन्यथा हमारी भावी पीढ़ी बर्बाद हो जाएगी ।

इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स, धनबाद--खनिज शास्त्र की शिक्षा देने में इस संस्था की प्रसिद्धि देश में रही है । यह संस्था दसियों वर्षों से अपने इस महत्वपूर्ण काम में लगी हुई है जिसने हजारों खनिज शास्त्री पैदा किए हैं जो देश के विकास से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं । इसका सालाना बजट करीब डेढ़ करोड़ रुपए का है । इस राशि का अधिकांश भाग विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से मिलता है । परन्तु पिछले कुछ वर्षों से इसकी स्थिति निरंतर खराब होती जा रही है । वहां के प्रबंधकों की अदूरदर्शिता के कारण व्यवस्थापकों, अध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों में मेल नहीं है । प्रबन्धक इस बात पर तुले हुए हैं कि वे अध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों की सही बातें भी नहीं सुनेंगे । संस्था के धन का खुल कर दुरुपयोग होता है । वहां कोई नियम कानून नहीं है । अध्यक्ष और निदेशक जो चाहते हैं, वही होता है । अतः इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में विचार होना चाहिए, ताकि वहां की स्थिति में सुधार लाया जा सके ।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): In the elec-

tion to the Kerala Legislative Assembly in January, 1980 the Left and Democratic Front had come to power with people's mandate. But the Government has fallen down in October, 1981, with two partners going out of the ruling coalition.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He should mention it briefly.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The Minister does not know that this has been accepted by the Speaker.

The best course which ought to have been adopted was the dissolution of the Assembly and conducting fresh elections to enable the people to have an opportunity to exercise their right to choose a government according to their choice in a given political situation. But instead of doing that, the Government and the ruling party has conspired to suspend the Kerala Legislative Assembly to enable them to form a government through horse-trading. More than one month has passed, but they are unable to form the government. Some conspiracy is going on to inflict a minority government on the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are saying nothing about the law and order situation in Kerala.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: During the reign of the Left and Democratic Front, there was a hue and cry about the law and order situation in Kerala. That has been brought before this House by even some of the ruling party Members themselves. But, now it can be seen that under the President's rule, the law and order situation has further deteriorated. I demand the dissolution of the Kerala Legislative Assmbly and holding of fresh elections at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a procedure that the statement should be approved by the Speaker. You have not shown it to him. So, whatever is approved by the Speaker will go on record. Otherwise, we cannot conduct the deliberations of the House.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The Government of India and the Ministry of Commerce are conspiring to import coconut oil. This is against the assurances given by the Commerce Minister in both the Houses of Parliament. Further, it will ruin the agricultural economy of States like Kerala. So, I urge upon the Government not to take steps to import coconut oil.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): As you know, the Haldia Port was originally conceived to be a port of the Calcutta Port system. As a matter of fact, it has been operating under the Calcutta Port system since its inception. In 1976 a Committee also clearly recommended that the present system should continue.

Unfortunately, a Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Shipping under the chairmanship of Mr. Laxminarayan, to review the entire situation. It is apprehended that the same Committee has decided to recommend de-linking of Haldia Port from the Calcutta Port system. This would be an inujrious step both for the Calcutta Port as also for the Haldia Port. This matter has been opposed by an overwhelming public opinion of West Bengal and other parts of the country. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly irrespective of political differences of opinion, including the opposition Congress(I) Party, have opposed the move of de-linking. An all-party delegation from West Bengal Legislative Assembly including the leader of the opposition *i.e.* Congress(I) met the Prime Minister and other Ministers also demanding that the move for de-linking should be stopped forthwith. The Chambers of Commerce, newspapers, entire organised working class of West Bengal and other organised public opinion have also expressed

[Shri Chitta Basu]

their resentment against this move. The delay and silence on the part of the Government has caused much misgiving and confusion and a state of uncertainty is prevailing. Therefore, may I request the hon. Minister as to why he cannot find a little time to persuade the Minister of Shipping to make a statement, clearing the whole issue? That would be in the interest of Calcutta port, in the interest of the people of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Meghalaya, the entire north-eastern region and the country as a whole.

श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 27-11-81 के आगामी सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में निम्न मामलों को सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूं :

(1) देश में बढ़ती बेरोजगारी से लोग त्रस्त व परेशान हैं और देश का युवक कोई भी रोजगार धंधा व काम योग्यता के अनुसार न पाने के कारण दिशाहीन व उद्देश्य विहीन हो रहा है और अराजकता, अनुशासनहीनता की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है, इसलिए आगामी सप्ताह इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर, जिससे करोड़ों बेरोजगार नवयुवकों का जीवन संबंध है, चर्चा आवश्यक है ।

(2) गढ़वाल में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के केन्द्र सरकार ने अकारण ही मतदान स्थगित करवाकर प्रजातंत्र को बहुत आघात पहुंचाया है, जिससे देश के लोगों को यह सन्देह होने लगा है कि भविष्य में प्रजातंत्र समाप्त होने वाला है और सरकार की मर्जी पर ही चुनाव होंगे । इसलिए इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा आवश्यक है ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The following two points should be included in the list of business for next week. The hijacking of Indian planes has become a continuous phenomenon. It is a matter of grave concern for the people of India, because of its seriousness. Therefore, this matter should be discussed thoroughly in the House. Secondly, there has been great devastation due to cyclones in Gujarat and many people were killed. It is also an equally serious matter. The House should discuss measures of relief to the suffering people.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): The law and order situation in the State of Kerala is deteriorating daily. Within less than one month of President's Rule, nearly 20 people belonging to the CPM were killed by the Congress(I) and RSS. When such atrocities are going on, the police is not taking any action against the culprits; rather, they are attacking the CPM workers.

There is no majority for any party to form an alternative Government in Kerala. Therefore, the Government should have dissolved the Assembly and taken steps to order immediate elections, instead of allowing the Assembly to continue in suspended animation and encouraging horse trading.

The economy of Kerala has shattered due to the Government's policy of allowing unlimited import of coconut, cocoa, rubber etc. These points should be discussed.

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH: Hon. Members have made very useful suggestions and have asked for discussions on the important points which they have raised. I find this time Shri Harikesh Bahadur has delegated his power to Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap, with regard to Garhwal elections, which was his pet subject. I do not know why he has abdicated his responsibility. The points raised by the hon. Members will be communicated to the Ministries concerned and also the BAC and whatever appropriate action can be taken on these points will certainly be taken.

12.30 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Tobacco Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (b) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tobacco Board, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1982 subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (b) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manners as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tobocco Board, for the next term commencing from he 1st January, 1982, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.31 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: (Dharwad North): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1972."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

The motion was adopted.

12.33 hrs.

MARRIAGE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): I beg to move;

"That this House do extend upto the first day of the last week of the Budget Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the first day of the last week of the Budget Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

12.35 hrs.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bill. Mr. Xavier Arakal may continue.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, yesterday I was referring to the Finance Minister's speech of 1981 relating to the importance given by the Government to the agricultural sector. I may also be permitted to refer to paragraph 48 of his speech in order to show that this Government has given more emphasis and importance to the uplift of the rural economy. Here it says:

> "Parallel with the effort at boosting total agricultural production, the Annual Plan lays great stress on special programmes to benefit the weaker sections of rural society such as landless labour, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes."

So, the Government has been endeavouring to have proper rural credit facilities for the rural areas. In this context I may be permitted to refer to the Sixth Five Year Plan before I take up the clauses of this Bill. In the Foreword of this Sixth Five Year Plan document it is stated:

> "The Sixth Plan envisages a significant augmentation in the rate of growth of the economy with an annual growth rate of over 5 per cent. In this five-year period we expect to see progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment and also in regional inequalities. Greater emphasis has been laid on the speedy development of indigenous sources of energy and infrastructural sectors of coal, energy, irrigation and tansport. High priority has been given to agriculture and rural development and allied agricultural activities like animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries and also the forestry sector, with accent on development and conservation. Substantial outlays have been allocated for the expansion in core sectors and also for cottage, village and small industries as well as for the programmes to provide minimum needs."

Sir, I am referring to these books because the Government has allotted a substaintial sum for the up lift of this rural economy. As a result of these endeavours, three or four main areas have developed rapidly, especially in the priority sector.

As far as Priority Sector is concerned there is a Report on the trend and progress of banking in India 1980-81. That is the Reserve Bank Publication. It has very clearly said on page 12:

> "Priority Sector Targets
>
> Bank were advised about the acceptance of the recommendations of the Working Group on the Modalities of Implementation of the Priority Sector Lending and the 20-Point Economic Programme. The banks were as to endeavour to attain the following targets:
>
> .....In achieving the target of 40 per cent of total lending to the priority sector by 1985, banks should aim at ensuring that a minimum of 40 percent of the additional credit every year flows to the priority sectors."

In this background we have to examine how far this apex body, the so-called National Bank, will ensure proper credit facilities and uplift the rural economy.

The preamble of this Bill says:

"to establish a bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for providing credit for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

If you refer to the definitions, clause on "agriculture" explanation to (a) says:

"For the purposes of this clause, "pisciculture" includes the development of fisheries, both inland and marine, catching of fish and all activities connected therewith or incidental thereto;"

My first submission is that this is a very narrow view.

If you refer to the other clauses of this Bill it is nowhere mentioned that sufficient fund will be given for the development of fisheries. I have been saying again and again that we should have independent cabinet ranking Ministry for the proper development of fisheries. I would like to know as an apex institution how far you are going to help in the development of fisheries.

Another point which I would like to highlight is the co-operative sector. In definitions (d), (f) and (u) refer to the co-operative sector. The Reserve Bank of India Annual Report 1980-81 at page 46 has given very elucidating figures as far as co-operative sector is concerned. It says:

"As on June 30, 1981 there were 1,604 co-operativet banks coming under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, comprising 29 State co-operative banks, 347 central co-operative banks and 1,228 primary co-operative banks. The total number of licensed co-operative banks stood at 304, comprising 7 State co-operative banks, 25 central co-operative banks and 272 primary (urban) co-operative banks.

During the period July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981, 180 licences were issued to 18 State co-operative banks and 162 primary co-operative banks for opening new offices, as against 113 licences issued during the corresponding period of 1979-80.

This House expressed the view that many of these co-operative banks are not catering to the need of the needy. It is monopolised, controlled by the affluent part of the rural society.

Therefore, it should be seen that the benefit percolate to the lower strata of society. But it being a State subject, I do not know how far the Central Government can interfere in this matter.

Coming to clause 21, sub-clause (3), it says:

"(a) to any State cooperative bank if the loan or advance is fully guaranteed for repayment of principal and interest by Government;"

Why should be State Government give a guarantee? If the object is to give credit to cooperative sector, do you believe in the credibility of the State cooperative bank or not? I do not understand why this proviso is put here. This is a matter for the hon. Minister to examine. Why are the State cooperative banks asked to give a guarantee of the State Governments as far as the payment of principal and interest is concerned?

Another point which is very important is in regard to the duties of the Managing Director. If you refer to Chapter III, Management of the

[Shri Xavier Arabal]

National Bank, Clause 5, sub-clause (2) says:

". . . shall act on business principles with due regard to public interest."

"public interest" should be the paramount consideration. What you mean by "business principles"? Are you going to put a high rate of interest? I would like to know it.

Above all, if you refer to the duties and functions of the Managing Director, sub-clause (3) says:

". . . and may also exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the National Bank."

Why should you give such wide powers to the Managing Director? What are the powers of the Chairman? As far as this Bill is concerned, the Chairman has the duty to preside over the meetings. That is all. The entire power is concerntrated in one individual, that is, the Managing Director. Do you agree with the proposition? I don't. We have been saying that there should be decentralisation, division of labour and duties. Too much power vested in the Managing Director, though this is an apex body, may not be conducive to the proper functioning of the Bank itself. It is at par with the IDBI and other apex financial institutions. But we know the problems and difficulties in getting loans from these institutions.

Further, Clause 9 says:

"No person shall be a director who—

* * *

(2) The appointment as director of any person who is a Member of Parliament or the Legislature of any State shall, unless within two months of the date of his appointment he ceases to be such member, be void . . ."

I do not know why this untouchability as far as the Members of Parliament or the Legislature are concerned. Though there may be some constitutional impediments, we should try to have people's representation in the financial institutions.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): They can be in the Advisory Council.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Yes, they can be. But they are debarred. I am very much pained to see this provision here. That is why I am bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister that though this may be an office of profit, my submission is that that should be rectified.

The Members of Parliament on the Legislature are not un-touchables. There are many capable Members of Parliament who can give proper advice or consultation. There should be a representation of the Members of Parliament or the Legislature or elected bodies.

Then, Clause 38 says:

"The National Bank—

(shall coordinate its operations and the operations of various institutions engaged in the field of rural credit . . ."

May I ask what will happen, to the existing system? Will this create more red tapism or more problems because some loans are limited to 18 months' period?

And how are they going to function? I think that this proposition 'shall coordinate its operations' should not be an impediment in the implementation of this Bill. Otherwise, the object will be defeated. The fact is that a farmer or an institution has to go from pillar to post to get a loan. Therefore, this is a matter which should be considered a little more carefully.

Clause 44 is "The National Bank shall establish a Fund, to be known

as the Research and Development Fund."

But, it is not mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. How are you going to give the money? Which are the institutions? The answer may be, when the rules are framed this will be elaborated. But this is an odd Clause in a Bill like this where the main object is to give credit facilities to various institutions as an apex body. But here it says that there will be a Research and Development Fund. I fully agree with you that there should be more Research and Development in the agricultural sector, especially in the fisheries sector. But, how and what are the schemes which the Bill has enunciated and explained in this Clause? I cannot understand. That is a matter which requires reconsideration.

In Chapter IX, we find

"Staff"

50. (1) "The nationalised bank may appoint such number of officers..."

My one humble submission to the Minister is this: Please don't put anybody on deputation. Many firms, many public sectors have this system. Kindly see that the staff are not on deputation, especially the managerial cadre. If we want to have proper implementation, and use of this Bill, kindly see that this Clause is rather taken care of, by not putting on deputation.

These are some of the observations that I would like to make. Otherwise, this Bill is really, as I said earlier, a mile-stone in the matter of credit system in the rural areas.

You are fully aware how our farmers are suffering from lack of credit facilities This will certainly uplift the rural economy the village industry and other sectors, provided the remarks I have mentioned here are also considered and tried, by making a little amendments here and there.

With these words I support this Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development which this Bill proposes to set up has two main objectives.

The first is the credit flow to agriculture.

The second is the integrated rural development.

The Government has proposed this Bill with basically these two objectives and for that purpose, a national bank is sought to be set up.

I do not claim that we, on this side alone know the real profile or actual profile of our rural life. I know—particularly the Finance Minister for whom we have great regard but who is not here at present and other Hon. Members sitting opposite—they have also the experience of rural life, of the condition of life and the work of the people in the countryside. Therefore, it is not our monopoly. That I concede. But still, I feel necessary that the House should once again be reminded of the profile of the countryside today. What is the profile?

In this connection, we should know the ownership pattern of land in the countryside. It is also necessary for us to know the rural asset distribution pattern. It is also necessary to know the stalking poverty prevailing in our countryside. It is also necessary for us to know the rural asset distribution rural unemployment. It is also necessary for us to know the crushing burden of indebtedness now being heaped upon the agriculturists of our country; and finally it has also to be known as to what are the terms of trade between agriculture and industry. This is the totality of the countryside; this

[Shri Chitta Basu]

is the totality of the profile. Within a few minutes I want to describe it as simply as possible.

As regards land ownership, you know that five per cent of the top land-owners possess 35 per cent of the total cultivated land in our country. 20 years ago this was the position, and this monopoly ownership of land continues even today. According to the Agrirultureal Census, four per cent of big land-owners still own 31 per cent of the cultivated land. On the other hand, 70 per cent of the cultivators own less than one acre of land. Therefore, the profile is clear that there is landlessness, there is scarcity of land for the agricultural population or farming population of our country.

Then I come to the profile of asset-distribution in the rural sector. A committee of experts has identified it; according to their opinion, the top ten per cent household own half of the total rural assets, they have got in their possession more than 50 per cent of the rural assets, while the bottom 20 per cent own only one per cent of the total rural assets. The disparity is clear. This is the actual profile of the countryside so far as assets are concerned About land, I have already explained.

The number of people below the poverty-line is continuously rising. It rose from 220 million in 1960 to 250 millions in 1970. It further rose to 375 millions in 1976. The Sixth Five-Year Plan admits that 290 million people live under the poverty line. Of these 290 million people, 160 million people are extremely poor as they earn less than 75 per cent of the national poverty line.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want all these problems to be solved by this National Bank?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now I come to unemployment. Even the Sixth Draft Five-Year Plan stated that unemployment in March 1978 was 20.6 millions of which 16.5 millions are in the rural areas.

Regarding indebtedness of our peasantry, there have been many estimates; I will refer to the latest one. According to this estimate of experts, the total indebtedness in the rural areas is about Rs. 6,000 crores.

This is the rural profile. In this context, Government brings forward a Bill not only for facilitating the credit flow into the rural side but also for integrated rural development. Can you conceive of development of an integrated nature without taking into account the profile that I have drawn now? You will agree that there cannot be an integrated rural development unless these aspects of the rural life are taken into consideration. What does the Bill propose to do? Regarding agricultural credit, I agree that it is a new move, a welcome move, that there should be more flow of agricultural credit. Let us see what has been the total flow according to certain studies which I had the privilege or going into. The Commercial Banks up till now have given to the agricultural sector an amount to the tune of Rs 2000 crores. The Co-operative Banks have also given of the same order--that is Rs. 2000 crores. The Rural Banks which are of a recent origin by this time have been able to give only Rs. 200 crores. So in all it is not more than Rs. 4200 or 4500 crores. But what is the Sixth Five Year Plan projection. It is Rs. 5400 crores of agricultural credt whch the Government proposes to achieve. Now, this is overall. I am sorry I could not find any figure is to what is the total credit need in the agricultural sector. In the absence of that I cannot firmly inform the House as to what is the gap between the Government projection and the need. Therefore, I will be very much glad if the hon. Finance

Minister volunteers the information as to the total credit need for agriculture in our country at the present time. But my conclusion is that there is a big gap between the two.

Now we have to meet that gap. What does the Bill propose? The Bill proposes that a Bank will be set up. The Bank will be set up with a capital of at the most Rs. 500 crores—to begin with it is Rs. 100 crores which will be raised to Rs. 500 crores. You will understand the actual situation.

Now the question is: what is needed now for agricultural credit and integrated rural development? What is needed is the amount of money to be ploughed into. It is not the question of agency. My first objection to the Bill is that the Bill has taken as the crucial and pivotal point the question of agency. Instead of various agencies, they want to bring together all the agencies under one umbrella. The question is not whether it will be one umbrella or two umbrellas or more umbrellas. The question is not whether there should be one roof, two roofs or more roofs. The question is the amount of money to be ploughed into. Here the Government has not taken into account the basic need of agriculture and the basic requirement which is needed to-day. Therefore, I have said the basic need is not the agency. The Bill now proposes to have one umbrella, one counter, one roof....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But that is good enough to start with.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Whether it is good or bad, I am not saying it. That is not the problem. The problem is not the roof. The problem is not the umbrella. The problem is not the counter. The problem is what is to be distributed, what is to be delivered, what is to be ploughed into and to whom. With regard to this concept of one agency, I find the Reserve Bank of India had these multifarious agencies also and if you go through the RBI Act. Sections 46A, 46B and 54 deal with these aspects and the purpose of this Bill is more or less coterminous. I do not like to read it out. The object of these sections of RBI Act and the object of this Bill is coterminous and is more or less the came. I want the Minister to reply to it. What is the necessity of clipping the wings of the Reserve Bank when the functions are the same and in what way does this divestment of power of the Reserve Bank helps to facilitate the credit flow. This is an integrated rural development bank. This is my second point. My third and last point is this. I do not want to take much of your time. I shall take two minutes only. You know, Sir, that I do not take much of your time and I am a very obedient and disciplined person.

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a very good friend also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the provision of this Bill. My simple point is that there should be a research department and the research work should be done by the national bank. As you know, Sir, there is an organisation called Agricultural Finance Corporation. I would like to quote its functions.

> '1. AFC helps Commercial Banks participate actively and extensively in agricultural development. Its main functions are:
>
> (i) to identify, formulate and/or apprise bankable projects especially in backward areas and invite Commercial Banks, individually or on consortium basis to finance them;
>
> (ii) to undertake such other activities as would promote flow of Commercial Banks' finances to agricultural sector.'

That means it has also got its own expertise. I am glad Mr. Venkataraman has now come. I would have been happy had he been here.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

This A. F. C. has got some expertise in the field. If you permit me a minute, I shall quote:

> "The National Commission on Agriculture, in its interim report in 1971. had said that it might be ultimately necessary to set up an agricultural development bank of India on the lines of IDBI to consolidate the expertise and experience of the various agencies such as the Agricultural Credit Department of R.B. I., the Agricultural Refinances and Development Corporation (ARDC) and the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) into a single national organisation directing the flow of agricultural credit according to needs for the full utilisation of land and manpower."

In that report mention was made about the AFC which has got a pool of experts. Now, in this Bill when other organisations are being taken, this AFC has been left out. As a matter of fact, I wrote a letter to the hon. Finance Minister that since some expertise is available there why he is not making use of that. I hope that he would also make the position clear as to why the AFC was not included in this in so far as expertise is concerned.

Finally, I say that though the intentions of the bill are good. the provisions do not go further with those intentions. I hope the Government will re-formulate the whole policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, you support this Bill with some reservations, I think.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: With much reservations I support this Bill. I have already explained that these intentions could have been fulfilled even through the R. B. I. As a matter of fact. I have raised a point namely, the All India Rural Credit Reviews, Committee, while making recommendations did really take into account all these aspects that I have mentioned and it came to this firm conclusion that they should constitute an Agricultural Credit Board within the R.B.I. The purpose could have been served by the R.B.I. itself. So, where is the need to have another agency? As I mentioned, it is not a question of having one roof or more roof; the question is not having one counter, two counters or more counters or the question is not having one umbrella or more umbrellas but the question is for having the flow of credit and for having an integrated approach for the rural development. For that purpose, I say that the Bill is not adequate and this Bill does not serve that purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 14-05 hours.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at eleven minutes past fourteen of the Clock. .. .. ..

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BILL—*Contd.*

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly.

Sir, for a long time past we have been asking for a thing like this. I remember as long ag as in 1954, I introduced a Resolution in the Rajya Sabha asking for an Agricultural Finance Commission. The then Deputy Minister for Finance and a famous freedom fighter, Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, accepted the objects and principles of my Resolution on behalf of the Government. We have had to wait

till now for this kind of a Bill. In between there was the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and various other things which came to be established. They could not meet all the needs of our agriculturists. This Bill even goes beyond that. Not only are the agriculturists to be served but there are also various artisans who number more than fifty millions in this country. They are self-employed; they are all scattered all over various villages of our country. They have also to be protected; they have to be provided with necessary and timely credit. We should improve the economic independence. And independence of these two great sections of our people who are mostly self-employed people from any kind of employers. It is in order to serve these people that this National Institution is now being brought into existence.

I do not know why my friend Shri Chitta Basu took exception to the establishment of this Bank, as apart from the Reserve Bank. In fact, Sir, when the Reserve Bank itself came into existence, even at that time, no less a person than our national leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others, complained pointing out that the Reserve Bank could serve the needs of our agriculturist class in our country. It was in response to their complaints and their criticisms that the then Government promised to develop a Rural Section or a Rural Department within the Reserve Bank. Thereafter, decade after decade, year after years, we have been complaining how the Reserve Bank had not been paying sufficient attention to the prime needs of our agricultural community. At long last there was the Agricultural Commission which was appointed by Indiraji's Government and it was presided over by my hon. friend Mr. Mindha. That Commission recommended that such a Bank as this should be brought into existence to have overall control and responsibility in the matter of providing necessary credit to the different sections of our rural people, agriculturists and artisans.

I welcome this Bill. I have a sense of satisfaction that a part of the dream which we have all been entertaining all these years is coming to be fulfilled through this Bill. I congratulate my hon. friend Mr. Venkataraman for having this opportunity of being its author.

Now I wish to take up two or three points in greater detail. The ambit of agriculture has got to be examined. I suggested that Horticulture should be taken as being comprehended by the term Agriculture. When I made such a suggestion, I was told by my friend Mr. Venkataraman that it is comprehended already. My friend, Mr. Parulekar, was warning me that in its latest judgement, the Supreme Court expressed the opinion, a definite opinion, that agriculture does not comprehend horticulture. I am also advised that in some of the judgements from High Courts agriculture was even defined as comprehending horticulture. So, I would like this point to be carefully examined by my hon. friend, Mr. Venkataraman, with the assistance of his advisers and if he finds it necessary, make it very clear we all have doubts whether agriculture comprehend horticulture also. I would be very glad indeed if he finds it not necessary but at the same time he should be prepared to keep this idea also in his mind and if and when the need arises if this clarification would be made, I would be quite happy.

Then there are definitions given in two sub-clause (w) and (x). They have stated here as follows:

> "(w) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act";

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

Now, it is too much for an ordinary Member for a parliamentarian to go over all these things and to depend upon the other Acts. Again there is another Act and that is the Banking Regulation Act. There also we have to depend upon the definitions provided there. I wish our Law Ministry had taken some trouble to spell out something here or rather provide clarifications, at least in the Clarification Section added to this Bill.

Then I come to Integrated Rural Development. It is all good, but a time may come when the needs of the cottage industries would come to be considered so important that a separate Bank may have to be established for their benefit. Indeed in several of the State Legislatures resolutions have been passed demanding a separate Finance Corporation for handloom weavers alone. Therefore, there would be need for an independent and equally powerful comprehensive legislation for the benefit of the cottage industry workers.

Then there is the question of share capital for the Bank. It is put here "to start with Rs. 100 crores and it may be raisd to Rs. 500 crors". Why this term of Rs 500 crores is thought of, I do not know. Why should the Government feel that it is very important to limit it thus? Whatever limit it may think to be necessary in the course of time, in the light of their experience may be fixed later on. But since it is already there and there is no time for us or the Government to alter it, I would like the Government to keep this point also in mind.

Now, there are Harijans, the backward classes and tribal people. For these people also, separate Finance Corporations are being established in various States and I know that these are functioning very effectively in my own State, Andhra Pradesh. I want those Corporations also to get help and assistance from this Bank. I trust that they would also be kept in mind when the time comes for extending its protection. I would like to know whether the Food Corporation of India and other similar Corporations which are being established, for instance, the Textile Corporation of India, the Jute Corporation of India and so on which have to extend credit to various sections of our agriculturists would also come within the umbrella of this bank and if they do come, I would be happy. But in that case the financial strength of this bank would have to be further developed. Therefore when this Bill becomes an Act, units like National Rural Credit, National Long-term Operations Funds, Specialisation Fund for the sake of famines and cyclones and military operations also and Research & Development funds are going to be established. I would like a specific allotment to be made to Research and Development Fund instead of having to depend upon this Development Bank. These three are very good funds.

I would like to add one or two words in regard to this Specialisation Fund. Natural disasters take place in our country almost every year in some part or other, whether it is drought followed by famine or cyclone followed by disasters, locust, frost and various other things, and we need a special insurance fund for protecting our farmers against these disasters. Even if we were to establish one like that for the whole of this country, it would be quite helpful. These calamities sometimes come to be so great, so calamitous that their demand for resources to protect our people, to salvage them would be far beyond the capacity of any such Bank, the capacity of our Government in any one year.

Therefore, I have been suggesting for a long time that there should be an International Fund on top of our national Fund and I would like my hon. friend, Mr. Venkataraman to

take up this matter with the F.A.O. and various other organisations also. The F.A.O. is supposed to have an establishment, what is known as the Food Emergency Fund. That would not be enough. When I made this suggestion to Mr. Desai, the then Prime Minister, he said "we do not want to get into the international entaglements." The entaglements have become necessary in the world and one cannot escape from them and the world is responsible to everyone of this country and the peoples of the world and therefore people should remind them of their responsibility and persuade them to establish an International Fund for the protection of these people in different countries.

Now, there are certain guarantees to be waived by the Bank for the loans that they advance. In all the cases, in all the circumstances, these guarantees are to be waived or can be waved. They have not been spelt out fully. I would like that to be looked into. Should we not now make some special provisions for the Adivasis, Harijans and backward areas. Apart from whatever has been provided here, I would like that also to be examined.

Then this National Bank is to be authorised to purchase shares in many institutions apart from what has been spelt out here. You will have to inform the House what kind of institutions from which they can purchase shares.

Clauses 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27 are all very good. They are all to be really placed on the record of the House in the course of our speeches. I do not have time to read them out here. But they are the real life they are the real 'Pran' of this Bill and I am all in favour of them.

My last word is about the Board of Directors and its constitution. I am not in favour of the legislators being brought into this as Directors because the legislators have to sit on judgement over the activities of all these banks. Do we have legislators on the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India? I do not think so. I speak subject to correction.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKTARAMAN): No. Similarly, there should be no legislators here also. We should not be burdened with this kind of responsibility. Our capacity to criticise, to condemn them and to advise them would be very much reduced. But at the same time I would like our, Members of Parliament and various others also to be included in the Advisory Council which is to be established. I am glad that the Government has not fixed any strength for this. The strength can depend upon the number of experts and specialists who are interested in the rural people and rural development to be invited to be members of this National Advisory Council. But then what about proper representation for the co-operative banks? I am not satisfied with the quantum of representation that is suggested here. I would like this to be increased. Among the co-operative banks also, you have different types, the land development banks, the cooperative credit banks, and separate financial corporations in various States and so on. The quantum of representation for them also has got to be increased. Then, what about the backward areas? States are to be provided with only two places on the Board of Directors. You have got States and States in our country; there are some small states, but at the same time from the economic and political point of view, their significance is very great. They have to be provided representation. Two representatives alone for the States on the Board of Directors would not be enough. I can undedstand one for the Southern States, one for the Northern States, and there should be one for the smaller States put together. They should think of providing that in course of time. I do not know whether it is possible just now otherwise let the Government keep that in mind.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

I can make many other observation by way of criticism and doubts, if I were speaking from the opposition side, because that is the manner in which the opposition should naturally function in order to should naturally functon in order to warn the Government where it fails, or where it is not acting adequately. But speaking now from this side of the Treasury benches, I wish to suggest that the Government should keep in mind the suggestions that I have made and others have made.

I would like the Administration to continue to remember that no Bill has ever achieved its full objective unless the administration cooperates and administers the Acts that are being passed here, in a very sympathetic manner. Till now neither the Reserve Bank of India nor the administration at the Central Government level has shown or displayed, as much regard, affection sympathy and attention to the needs of the agriculturists and rural people as we would have liked. It is only because our Prime Minister has realised this that she has helped our Finance Minister to go ahead with this proposal. I hope that the House would welcome this Bill and pass it as soon as possible so that our agricilturists can begin to be protected.

15 hrs.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the framers of our Constitution under the Directive Principles of State Policy have very rightly observed under Article 48, which reads:

> "The States shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds..."

Mr. Venkataraman, I hope, your Bank will fulfil this goal, philosophy behind this Article.

Sir, one of the great philosophers, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who believed in science and modern technology and due to whose efforts, India became the third scientific manpower in the world of today...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And also in scientific mentality.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Yes, Sir. With Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's efforts and fore-sight, we in India are proud of the fact that we are the third scientific and technological manpower in the world. But, unfortunately, with this large rasource and reservoir of scientific and technological manpower, we have to import food this year. Is it not a great slap on the face of the Administrators and the Scientists and the policy-makers of this Administration that we have to import food?

Sir, we cannot starve people with high hopes. Before the elections we were saying:

आधी रोटी खाएंगे, इंदिरा को बुल एंगे ।

All right, Sir, people of this country believed that Indira Gandhi will be able to provide them full meals. At least they contended themselves with half a meal, half-bread. Mind it, Sir, people should not be allowed to go in for one-fourth of their meal.

There are so many problems before this country. It is not the philosophy, creation of banks or making an inverted pyramid structure of officers and other structures. that matters, the result should not be nil.

I am very much with Shri Venkataraman. You have full support and liberty to go ahead. But Mr. Venkataraman, would you like to hear the working conditions? When I was the Union Deputy Minister for Education, I appointed a committee where scientists from all parts of the country were drafted to draw up a master integrated plan for my district. I asked these Professors and Scientists to make their impartial observation regarding the farmers; and I will

just read out the observations. Mr. Venkataraman, please mind it.

The first observation they have made:

> "The administrative machinery is practically inoperative due to extreme corruption."

Their second observation is:

> "The relation between the officers and the staff of the Government and the people is not smooth and cordial. On the one hand, the Government officers and Staff are quite averse to distress and sufferings of the people, on the other the people are quite afraid to face officers, let alone seeking advice."

About the second batch officers, see what they say:

> "There is a strong apathy of Government Officers, whether listening to the problem of poor people, especially farmers, or finding any solution for them, or extending any assistance in the form of information or data on any aspect of agriculture, settlement of services. There is utter lack of responsibility on the part of these Officers."

About these Banks they say:

> "The financial institutions, neither the lead Banks, nor financial or commercial and other banks have deliberately made the terms and conditions and that the procedural methods on their credit facilities are so complex and difficult, that it has been virtually found impossible for any farmer to get loans for any effective purpose. There are strong evidences of favouritism and nepotism in this method. That has started corruption."

These are not my observations, but those of scientists who were drafted. Would you like to have the list of these Scientists, Sir? These Scientists work on National Geo-physical Research Laboratory, from the Indian Institute of Technology, Geological Survey of India. They were all drafted together. They produced a document which is called 'Land Management Pogramme in the Monghir District in Bihar, with a bearing on the regional integrated development of the rural economy. In that district, in new collaborative area of approach by G. L. Dutt, Director, Geological Survey of India. This is the approach paper. But after six or seven years, nothing has come out. Three big volumes of the Report presented to the Planning Commission is just lying in the dust bin. In the Manpower Planning Cell, this big Report by Prof. B. C. Chattopadhyay of the Indian Institute of Technology is just in cold storage. And what has happened to the integrated rural scheme of Anandpur Sahib?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, I think you did not put it in the dust-bin when you were Minister.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: No, Sir. I was very particular about it. No report was in the dust-bin. Unfortunately this is in the Planning Commission.

I have narrated the state of affairs there; what is happening there.

Ten to fifteen per cent is the palm-greasing advance needed by the Bank in the District and Subdivisional Headquarters and Block Headquarters. I have met Mr. Venkataraman Sahib four times regarding a loan of a bank in Haryana. He had assured me that action will be taken, but unfortunately no action has been taken. This is the effectiveness of this great Minister, for whom I have high regard. You have failed in your own Administration in your own machinery. Merely converting the Agricultural Refinance Corporation into a Bank organisation is not going to fulfil the objective. What we need along with the bank facilities, the whole infrastructure and the endowments survey, geo-morphological mapping, groundwater survey, all these data should be integrated together and then have an

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

integrated Plan. You don't have that. Can Mr. Venkataraman or our learned friend Shri S. B. Chavan, who is the Planning Minister say that he has got a single block data regarding the total potential survey of the district? Have you got the land management of the district or the Block? No. Without land management programme, without adequate endowments survey, water resource survey, you cannot do. So, along with this bank management, have a land endowment survey, land capability map, water resources map and other scientific data, which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thought about.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he is making a good speech, he should be given some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not connected with the Bill.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It is very much connected, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some grievances, he has got against the Finance Minister. That is connected.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: No, Sir. I have just given an example. Let it be on record so that the Finance Minister could do nothing.

Now, Ranga Sahib has said: "Don't take the Members of Parliament on the Board of Directors." All right. But Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures should not be treated as 'achchoot', अछूत They should be associated as visitors to the Banks. A Member of Parliament should be an Ex-Officio visitor on all the Banks of his Constituency. He should be allowed to see the working of the Bank. Otherwise. Sir, what is your grip? You have seen the administrative grip. They cannot be your friends. Mr. Venkataraman. The officers sitting in the Gallery cannot be your friends. The moment you are out of Office, they will take away even your bag they have given you for presenting the Budget. They will bow heads only when you are in Office.

And now, Sir, this is the document Sixth Five Year Plan. I must thank this man, one of the great Scientists of India, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan for preparing this Document. Let it be on record, Sir, that here is an Agricultural Scientist, who has been instrumental in making this beautiful Draft. He has drafted it after his experience. We are also thankful to him for being elected Chairman of the Council on FAO. This is the prestige we have attained.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will it go to the dust-bin?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Let it go.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going to discuss the Sixth Five Year Plan later.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, you look here what this Foreward is saying:

> "The day will dawn. Hold the faith fast."

The farmers have held their faith firm. But the days have never dawned.

With the setting up of this Bank. I hope Mr. Venkataraman will make the functioning of Banks smooth. Kindly associate Members of Parliament as visitors, and Members of State Legislatures in their respective banks. The operations should be there. Have infra-structural and total groundwater and other surveys of the area done. This Bank should have coordination with other Banks like Land Development Bank, Lead Bank and the Regional Rural Development Bank. All this should be there.

I would say, in the end, that the Ministry of Agriculture should always

be associated in this scheme. There should be full coordination. Please go and see the condition in our parts of the country. I do not know about your parts. But in our parts, money is swindled by contractors, engineers and block officers. It is a general phenomenon. It does not go to the poor, teeming millions, but goes to the pockets of a very limited number of people. This should be kept in mind; and the bank should be a pace-setter and it should help the poor people of this country—and be of help to the farming community.

With these words, I commend this Bill and wish Mr. Venkataraman success in the endeavour.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I have to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bill, 1981. It is really a major advance in the banking system in favour of agriculturists.

I want to say that 44 years have gone by since Prof. Ranga, the father of the kisan movement, released ,from the platform of Faizpur Kisan Congress, a kisan manifesto in which there was a demand for an Agricultural Finance Corporation. Now Mr. Venkataraman has brought in this Bill which fulfils the aim of Prof. Ranga. That is why I have to congratulate him again.

In 1963, Government found that there was a credit gap of 81 per cent on the agricultural front. So, they wanted to have the Agricultural Re-Finance Corporation. It was a forward step, but since they were financing the cooperatives and also the banks, they were not serving the poor agriculturists. Wnen we study the co-operative system, we always find that the big landlords were utilizing the sums; and some families were, in the name of benami loans, utilizing all the funds. Even the Agriculture Commission says that land ownership was a dominating criterion for admission of new members and for extending credit to the poor people. It says that the cooperative leadership and management were mainly in the hands of bigger farmers.

That was the situation till Indira Gandhi came to power. After she came to power, she wanted to help the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour. So, she nationalized the banks and directed them to finance these people. Only from that time onwards, these small farmers used to get credit. As Mr. Chitta Basu has said, nearly 90 per cent of the farmers are small farmers. So, if these banks have to serve anybody, they have to serve only them. The direction given by Shrimati Indira Gandhi was useful in that we are catering to the needs of these people.

This time Mr. Venkataraman has exempted poor people taking loans upto Rs. 5,000/- from giving security. That is another step in implementing the 20—point programme.

The Agriculture Commission has said that in order to enable these farmers to catch up with tne previous lag, weightage has to be given in the credit system, to their needs. Credit should be extended to them on preferential terms, both in regard to interest charged and quantum of advance.

As Ranga Ji has said, there should sot be any ceiling on the money to spent, or the finances of these banks. It is said that the ceiling is Rs. 500 crores. It is not necessary. It can be extended to any quantum.

Even after this, there were imbalances with regard to financing in various States. For example, in the north-eastern region, re-financing arrangements had been made. But the banks were not able to give money, because there was no infra-structure or trained people. So, they were not able to give loans.

Unbanked areas are there is Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and other States.

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

So, there is no uniformity in giving credit. As such, I request the Finance Minister to see that the imbalances are not there, and to find out a procedure so that all States are served with these finances.

It is also said that in some States, there are no land records. As Mr. Yadav said, unless records with regard not only to land but also survey of groundwater resources and others are there, it is not possible for banks to give credit to the agriculturists.

Even now, the banks are collecting money at on an interval of three months. It is not possible for agriculturists to pay the sums at such intervals. To get a crop it takes at least six months. How can they pay at intervals of three months each? If they do not pay at intervals of three months, penal interest is collected from them. So, I say that the instalments of payments should be collected at intervals of one year.

I have to mention two things. One: there is a schema taken up by the Central Government to construct rural godowns. It is a good thing; but who is to place foodgrains and agricultural commodities there? The agriculturists. But they are not getting finances. Our Speaker also has criticized the Governor of the Reserve Bank for making a statement that loans should not be given to hold stocks. After all, small and middle class peasants must have the capacity to stay on. Only then can they get better prices. So, the procedure should lay down that farmers should be given loans for stocks if they keep them in the godowns.

Earlier, the Land Mortgage Bank used to give money for purchasing lands. It is not necessary to give loans to rich farmers to purchase lands. Now the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are very much anxious to purchase lands. So, for purchasing land also, loans should be given.

I will end my speech after saying a couple of things. One thing is said here about the connection between the Reserve Bank and the National Bank. It is as follows:

> "The proposed bank is to have organic link with the Reserve Bank."

There is no objection to it. But it is the intention that the Reserve Bank's close link with the rural credit should be retained and its authority as a Central Bank over monitoring and credit accretion should not be diluted in any manner. There my apprehension is that the Reserve Bank is going to have the same authority. What we want is that an independent bank is necessary, and providing money and to see whether the money is properly spent or not is also a different thing. But if the Reserve Bank is going to have its stranglehold on this National Bank, then I think there is no necessity of having this Bank at all. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to see that in making policies and planning things and distributing credit, there should not be any dependence of this Bank on the Reserve Bank.

Now, we are having bitter experience with the officials in commercial banks. They are not used to rural areas, they are not having experience about the rural areas or sympathy with them. Of course, there are some people who by nature are sympathetic towards agriculturists, but not all. Therefore, after selecting the staff they must be given training in rural development so that they may have at least some commitment towards agriculturists and their welfare.

श्री रशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र में जब हमारे मीठी जबान वाले वित्त

मंत्री जी ने इस बिल का प्रस्ताव पेश किया था तो बहुत तालियां बजी थीं, खुशी भी लोगों ने मनाई थी कि बड़ा अच्छा बिल आ रहा है। लेकिन जब यह बिल देखने में आया तो ऐसा लगा कि जैसे पहाड़ खोदने के बाद चुहिया निकली। मैं इसलिए ऐसा कह रहा हूं कि एग्रीकल्चर डेवलपमेंट जो इतना बड़ा सबजेक्ट है, उस सबजेक्ट पर और जिस में इतने बड़े धन की आवश्यकता है उसमें आप यह छोटी सी रकम रखने जा रहे हैं। पहली बात तो यह जान लीजिए कि केवल सौ करोड़ रुपये से यह डेवलपमेंट का काम शुरू किया जा रहा है और अधिक से अधिक 5 सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। लेकिन जहां आवश्यकता 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर की है वहां सौ करोड़ या पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया लगा कर के, यह एक खिलौना दे कर दहलाया ही जा रहा है। एग्रीकल्चर का भला इस में नहीं होने जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने जो यह बिल रखा है उससे देहात के क्षेत्रों को क्या मिलने वाला है? उन को कम ब्याज पर कर्जा मिलेगा ऐसी कोई बात इस बिल में नहीं मौजूद है। बल्कि मैं आपको रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट से जहां इन्टरेस्ट रेट आन एग्रीकल्चरल लोन के ऊपर 148 प्वाइंट दिया हुआ है, उस से थोड़ा सा पोर्शन पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

> "Following the revival of the tax on interest earnings of Scheduled Banks in the Union Budget for 1980-81, the rates of interest charged by commercial banks on loans and advances, including agricultural advances were stepped up. In March 1981, the cooperative banks were again advised to increase the rates of interest to the ultimate borrowers in respect of agricultural loans, consequent on the rise in the rates of interests allowed on deposits having maturity of over one year."

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि सन 80 और 81 दोनों के बजट के जरिये एग्रीकल्चर को दिए जाने वाले कर्जों का रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट और बढ़ाया गया है। यह एग्रीकल्चर के साथ बहबूदी का एक नया रास्ता हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने खोला है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि इस के ढांचे को आप किस तरह से रखने जा रहे हैं। पहले तो कोआपरेटिव बैंक हों या और कोई भी बैंक हो, उनको अपनी शाखा खोलने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक से परमीशन लेनी पड़ती थी, लेकिन अब क्या है कि बीच में आपने एक और एग्रीकल्चरल बैंक खोल दिया है, बजाय सीधे इजाजत लेने के अब इनके जरिए इजाजत लेनी पड़ेगी, जिसकी वजहसे काम नहीं हो पाएगा।

तीसरी बात, जो इसमें काम करने वाले लोग हैं, चाहे वे आफिसर हों, चाहे कर्मचारी हों, उनकी तनख्वाहों में दूसरे बैंकों की तनख्वाहों में काफी अन्तर है। एक जगह ग्रामीण बैंक के मैनेजर की एक तनख्वाह है और उसी जगह रूरल बैंक के मैनेजर की दूसरी तनख्वाह है और इसी प्रकार चपरासी की तनख्वाहों में भी अन्तर है। कहीं आपका इरादा यह तो नहीं है कि रूरल बैंक खोलकर एक दूसरी फौज बैंक एम्प्लाइज की पैदा करने जा रहे हैं---इस बारे में आप साफ तौर से जवाब दीजिए।

इसके अलावा यह कहा गया है कि हैण्डीक्राफ्ट का डेवलपमेंट होगा, एग्रीकल्चर का डेवलपमेंट होगा और स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज के मायने तो गहरी आने हैं, लेकिन हैण्डलूम का इसमें कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। आप कहेंगे कि हैण्डीक्राफ्ट में भी हैण्डलूम आता है और स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज में भी हैण्डलूम आता है, लेकिन मैं आप से साफ शब्दों में जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें हैण्डलूम आता है या नहीं आता है? हैण्डलूम का डेवलपमेंट शहरों में भी होता है और देहातों में भी होता है और उनको आपको कम ब्याज पर ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। उसके लिए जैसा कि प्रो. रंगा ने कहा है कि एक अलग कारपोरेशन, एक अलग बैंक की आवश्यकता है और मैं समझता हूं कि आप जल्दी ही कोई ऐसा कदम उठायेंगे, क्योंकि हैण्डलूम से आप बावस्ता रह चुके हैं, दस साल तक आप

[श्री अशफाक हुसैन]

तामिलनाडु में मंत्री रह चुके हैं, इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हैण्डलूम के लिए विशेष योजना आप चाहे इस बैंक के जरिए या दूसरे किसी बैंक के जरिए लाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए केवल एक दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूं । जहां रिजर्व बैंक के ढांचे का सवाल है, वहां रिजर्व बैंक के सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड डायरेक्टर्स हैं, गवर्नर हैं, डिप्टी गवर्नर हैं और उसके बाद डिफरेंट विभागों के अन्दर आप ने डायरेक्टर्स नोमिनेट किये हैं और उसी के साथ आपने मेम्बर्स आफ दी लोकल बोर्ड्स करके रीजन बोर्ड्स बनाए हैं--वैस्टर्न एरियाज, इस्टर्न एरियाज, नार्थन एरियाज, सदर्न एरियाज । वास्तव रूप में यदि आप एग्रीकल्चर बैंक का काम विस्तार से चलना चाहते हैं और देहातों के लोग तथा भारत वर्ष के लोग इससे बाबस्ता हों, तो लोकल बोर्ड्स को तरह से रिजर्व बाडीज की तरह से, जिस तरह से रिजर्व बैंक में वैस्टर्न एरिया, ईस्टर्न एरिया, नार्थन एरिया और सदर्न एरिया हैं--उसी तरह से सात-आठ एरियाज बनावें और वहां के लोगों को उससे बाबस्ता करें । जैसे कि श्री डी. पी. यादव ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं उनसे सहमति प्रकट करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया ।

[شری اشفاق حسین (مہاراج گنج):]

ایادھیکش مہودے - اس لوک سبھا کے پچھلے سٹر میں جب ہمارے ہیتھی زبان والے وت منتری جی نے اس بل کا پرستاو پیش کیا تھا تو بہت تالیاں بجی تھیں - خوشی بھی لوگوں نے منائی تھی کہ بڑا اچھا بل آ رہا ہے - لیکن جب یہ بل دیکھنے میں آیا تو ایسا لگا کہ جیسے پہاڑ کھودنے کے بعد چوہیا نکلی - میں اس لئے ایسا کہہ رہا ہوں کہ ایگریکلچر ڈیولپمینٹ جو اتنا بڑا سبجیکٹ ہے اس سبجیکٹ پر اور جس میں اتنے بڑے دھن کی آوشیکتا ہے اس میں آپ یہ چھوٹی سی رقم رکھنے جا رہے ہیں - پہلی بات تو یہ جان لیجئے کہ کھول سو کروڑ روپئے سے یہ ڈیولپمینٹ کا کام شروع کیا جا رہا ہے اور اندھک سے اندھک پانچ سو کروڑ روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے - لیکن جہاں آوشیکتا پانچ ہزار کروڑ روپئے سے اوپر کی ہے وہاں سو کروڑ یا پانچ سو کروڑ روپئے لگا کر کے یہ ایک کھلونا دے کر بہلایا ہی جا رہا ہے - ایگریکلچر کا بھلا اس میں نہیں ہونے جا رہا ہے -

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ آپ نے جو یہ بل رکھا ہے اس سے دیہات کے چھوٹروں کو کیا ملنے والا ہے - ان کو کم بیاج پر قرض ملے گا ایسی کوئی بات اس بل میں نہیں موجود ہے - بلکہ میں آپ کو ریزرو بینک کی رپورٹ سے جہاں انٹریسٹ ریٹ اون ایگریکلچر لون کے اوپر ۱۴۸ پرائڈنٹ دیا ہوا ہے اس سے تھوڑا سا پورشن پڑھ کر سنانا چاہتا ہوں -

"Following the revival of the tax on interest earnings of Scheduled Banks in the Union Budget for 1980-81, the rates of interest charged by commercial banks on loans and advances, including agricultural advances were stepped up..... In March 1981, the cooperative banks were again advised to increase the rates of interest to the ultimate

borrowers in respect of agricultural loans, consequent on the rise in the rates of interests allowed on deposits having maturity of over one year."

میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ سنہ ۱۹۸۰ع اور ۱۹۸۱ع دونوں کے بجٹ بینک کے ذریعے ایگریکلچر کو دیئے جانے والے قرضوں کا ریٹ آف انٹریسٹ اور بڑھایا گیا ہے - یہ ایگریکلچر کے ساتھ بھیودی کا ایک نیا راستہ ہمارے وت منتری جی نے کھولا ہے -

دوسری بات جو میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ اس کے ڈھانچے کو آپ کس طرح سے رکھنے جا رہے ہیں - پہلے تو کوآپریٹو بینک ہو یا اور کوئی بھی بینک ہو ان کو اپنی شاکھا کھولنے کے لئے ریزرو بینک سے پرمیشن لینی پڑتی تھی لیکن اب کیا ہے بجائے سیدھے اجازت لینے کے اب ان کے ذریعہ اجازت لینی پڑے گی جس کی وجہ سے کام نہیں ہو پائے گا -

تیسری بات جو اس میں کام کرنے والے لوگ ہیں چاہے وہ آفیسر ہوں چاہے کرمچاری ہوں ان کی تنخواہوں میں دوسرے بینکوں کی تنخواہوں میں کافی انتر ہے - ایک جگہ گرامین بینک کے مینیجر کی ایک تنخواہ ہے اور اسی جگہ اسٹیٹ بینک کے مینیجر کی دوسری تنخواہ ہے اور اسی پرکار چپراسی کی تنخواہوں میں بھی انتر ہے - کہیں

آپ کا ارادہ یہ تو نہیں ہے کہ رورل بینک کھول کر ایک دوسری فوج بینک ایمپلائز کی پیدا کرنے جا رہے ہیں - اس بارے میں آپ صاف طور سے جواب دیجئے -

اس نے علاوہ یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ہینڈی کرافٹ کا ڈیولپمینٹ ہو گا - ایگریکلچر کا ڈیولپمینٹ ہو گا اور اسمال اسکیل انڈسٹریز کے معنے تو صحیح آتے ہیں لیکن ہینڈ لوم کا اس میں کہیں کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے - آپ کہیں گے کہ ہینڈی کرافٹ میں بھی ہینڈ لوم آتا ہے اور اسمال اسکیل انڈسٹریز میں بھی ہینڈ لوم آتا ہے لیکن میں آپ سے صاف شبدوں میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں ہینڈ لوم آتا ہے یا نہیں آتا ہے - ہینڈ لوم کا ڈیولپمینٹ شہروں میں بھی ہوتا ہے اور دیہاتوں میں بھی ہوتا ہے اور ان کو آپ کو کم بیاج پر شرن دینے کی ووستھا کرنی ہو گی - اس کے لئے جیسا کہ پروفیسر رنگا نے کہا ہے کہ ایک الگ کارپوریشن ایک الگ بینک کی آوشیکتا ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ جلدی ہی کوئی ایسا قدم اٹھائیں گے کیونکہ ہینڈ لوم سے آپ وابستہ رہ چکے ہیں دس سال تک آپ ٹامل ناڈو میں منتری رہ چکے ہیں اس لئے میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ہینڈ لوم کے لئے وشیش سوچنا آپ چاہے اس بینک کے ذریعہ یا

[شری اشفاق حسین]

دوسرے کسی بینک کے ذریعہ لانے کی کوشش کریں گے -

اپادھیکش مہودے میں زیادہ سمے نہ لیتے ہوئے کیول ایک دو باتیں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں - جہاں رزرو بینک کے قیام کا سوال ہے وہاں رزرو بینک کے سینٹرل بورڈ ڈائریکٹرس ہیں گورنر ہیں ڈپٹی گورنر ہیں اور اس کے بعد ڈفرینٹ وبھاگوں کے اندر آپ نے ڈائریکٹرس نومینیٹ کئے ہیں اور اسی کے ساتھ آپ نے ممبرس آف دی لوکل بورڈس کر کے ریجنل بورڈس بنائے ہیں - ویسٹرن ایریاز ایسٹرن ایریاز نارتھ ایریاز ساوتھرن ایریاز - واستو روپ میں یدی آپ ایگریکلچر بینک کا کام وستار سے چلانا چاہتے ہیں اور دیہاتوں کے لوگ تتھا بھارت ورش کے لوگ اس سے وابستہ ہوں تو لوکل بورڈس کی طرح سے لوکل بوڈیز کی طرح سے جس طرح سے رزرو بینک میں ویسٹرن ایریا ، ایسٹرن ایریا نارتھرن ایریا اور ساوتھرن ایریا ہیں - اسی طرح سے سات آٹھ ایریاز بناویں کریں - جیسے کہ شری ڈو - پی - یادو نے جو سجھاو دئے ہیں میں ان سے سہمتی پرکٹ کرتے ہوئے اپنی بات سماپت کرتا ہوں اور آپ کو دھنیواد دیتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کے لئے سمے دیا -]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu): I thank you very much for granting me time at least today. It was my turn yesterday, but I did not get it which I resented very much. I am grateful to you.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing forth this much-needed measure. He also further deserves congratulation for proceeding in a cautious manner. It has been said that Rs. 100 crores have been provided and the financial limit of this authority can go to a maximum of Rs. 500 crores. It is true that so far as the problems of rural areas are concerned, they are enormous. But if my friends on the other side think that those problems may be reduced or can be solved by one measure, by opening of the Apex Bank, or one institution, throughout the country, it is not possible. This is mainly a re-financing institution and this has got very good aspects also. If some part of the country is struck by drought or famine or some natural calamity, this Bank can help in financing the agricultural operations and marketing. It can also re-schedule loans given to the small-scale industries and artisans. It can help the agriculturists by advancing them loan and save them from distress sales. There are numerous aspects but due to shortage of time, I would draw attention only to a few.

13. hrs.

Banking is a central subject, but co-operation is a State subject. I submit that State cooperative banks should be under the Centre because

banking is a central subject. There are many ills created by the cooperative banks while distributing loans in rural areas under various schemes of the Central Government. Most of the loans distributed through cooperative banks are used for political purposes. There is a scheme for inspection of the commercial banks by Reserve Bank. Since you are starting this new bank, the chief executive heads of the cooperative banks should be appointed in the same manner as in the case of commercial banks. Unless this is done, these ills which have been created by the mal-distribution of loans in rural areas are not going to be eradicated, on the other hand, they will increase. When more and more funds are made available, if they are used for political purposes, we are not going to achieve the desired results. Therefore, there should be some apex body like the Reserve Bank or this new bank which should control the operations of these cooperative banks in the rural areas.

As far as the structure for distribution is concerned, you have said that there are regional rural banks. But in some of the backward States, there are no regional rural banks. So, you will have to study this aspect thoroughly as to what are the institutions which in backward areas will be recognised by the Reserve Bank, through which this newly created measure will operate.

It is a very good thing that you are going in for integrated rural development, which is a necessity. Small-scale industries and artisans in the rural areas should be financed, but by which institutions they will be financed will have to be studied carefully. So far as this new scheme is concerned, you are proceeding with care and caution. You will proceed upto Rs. 500 crores and beyond that, if need be, you will come again to Parliament and receive the sanction for a bigger amount. But what is the structure that will be created for using this? A study will have to be made and some structure will have to be evolved, particularly in the backward areas and it is necessary to have effective control over that structure and distribution. As pointed out by the earlier speakers, these facilities should not be availed of only by the rich farmers. Priority should be given to helping the small farmers, artisans, small-scale industries and rural industries, after the creation of this bank.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since I do not think we can pass the Bill today, I do not want to disappoint the number of Members who have taken part in the discussion, by not referring to some of the good points which they have made. Therefore, I shall proceed to deal with the general points raised in the course of the debate and refer to some of them individually.

Hon. Members are aware that agricultural credit had largely been in the hands of the money-lenders. It is only in the last two decades that it has been shifted from money-lenders to institutions. In 1961 when the first all-India debt and investment survey was conducted, it was found that institutional credit was 18.4 per cent of the total rural indebtedness. Rest of the credit came from money-lenders. Since then the cooperatives have done some valuable work and the nationalisation of banks have helped to increase the credit to the agriculturists. So, when the second survey was made in 1971 it was found that institutional credit was 31.7 per cent of the total rural indebtedness. The third survey will be started by the NSS in 1981. I am quite sure that the survey of 1981 will be able to give a more favourable picture than the last two surveys. In the meanwhile, we have established the regional rural banks. They have, to a very large extent, been able to handle the smaller, the marginal and the weaker sections of the rural areas. This survey will

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

bring out the contribution made by the RRBs in the matter of supplying credit to the rural population.

A number of criticism was levelled against the commercial banks that they have not been liberal in supply of credit to the rural areas. Actually, in 1961 the credit of the commercial banks to the rural areas was Rs. 188 crores. In June, 1981, this has increased to Rs. 3700 crores. I do not say that it has met all the needs. But then I want to place on record the commendable progress made by the commercial banks in respect of providing credit to the rural areas.

Some Members have dealt with the question of regional imbalance. This has sought to be corrected by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The ARDC has identified all the North Eastern States as backward States and also identified 8 States as backward areas to which special attention is given for the flow of rural credit. These States are—Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Some apprehension was expressed by hon. Members that as a result of the establishment of NABARD interest rate is likely to go up. I wish to give a categorical assurance that the interest rates will not go up on this account, because of the establishment of the NABARD. It may go up for other reasons, but it will not go up because NABARD is established.

Hon. Members also expressed concern over the overdues, which have been increasing. It is well known that unless there is a proper recycling of funds, credit becomes scarce to the rural areas themselves. It is in the interets of the State Governments to see that overdues are not allowed to become larger, and that collections are made regularly, because it is only through that process they can provide larger credit to the rural population. If they allow overdues to accumulate, then some of these banks will not become eligible to borrow from the central organisation with the result that those areas will be starved of credit. So, I would take this opportunity to emphasize the responsibility of States to see that the overdues do not accumulate in their respective areas and also to see that the re-cycling of funds is made to the best advantage.

Some members mentioned about the Board of Directors and the Advisory Councils. Some Members stated that Members of Parliament should be members of the Board of Directors while some others said they should not be. My feeling is that Members of Parliament, who have the right to oversee the activities of a Bank of this character, should not be members of the Board of Directors. On the other hand, they should exercise their right of supervision over these banks, as well as the apex and central banks, so that when the reports are placed before Parliament, they will be able to make a critical examination of the working of the Bank and offer their comments. By being members of the Board themselves, they will be placed in an embarrassing position and their criticism will lose some of its weight. Therefore, it is we thought that it is not proper for the Members of Parliament to be in the Board of Directors.

Whether they should be in the Advisory Council is a matter which we will examine, because in the Advisory Council they have no executive functions, whereas their experience, their knowledge and expertise will be of great use. I will have that matter fully examined.

Some members expressed apprehension that there will be an ouster of the jurisdiction of the State Government or of the co-operative banks on

account of the NABARD. I wish to assure them that there is no such scope at all, because NABARD is a refinancing institution, which has to function through the State Bank and apex institutions. For instance, NABARD will give loans to the State co-operative societies, to the State Land Development Banks. It will refinance the operations of such institutions. Therefore, without the State institutions it cannot directly give any loan to any particular party.

Some of the members, particularly Shri Rajagopal Naidu and others, mistook the functions of the NABARD. They thought it was a primary institution which would give direct loans to the parties. It is not so. Actually, it will be performing its functions only through the primary institutions of the States, which will be getting refinance from NABARD. So, there is no ground at all for the apprehension that either the importance of the co-operative societies or the State Governments in this regard would in any way be jeopardised or affected.

Shri Ashfaq Hussain said that there will be confusion between the NABARD and the RBI with regard to authority. There again I wish to assure him that there is no such occasion at all, because the Central Government will contribute 50 per cent of the share capital of the NABARD and the RBI will contribute the other 50 per cent, and then this becomes another new institution. RBI does not exercise any supervisory function over the NABARD but, on the other hand, as a co-owner of it will see that its policies with regard to credit are maintained. Also, some Members asked: Why should the RBI regulate the credit schemes of the NBARD and why should they have this power? Sir, the hon. Members are aware that the Reserve Bank of India is the arbiter in repect of all credit and monetary functions of the country. It has to see that there is an overall control over credit expansion, it has to see that it has the overall control over money supply and it has to see that there is no inflation in the country. So, these are the functions which can be exercised only by one institution and that is the Reserve Bank of India and it exercises them through various other institutions. We have the IDBI which gives credit facilities to industry. We are creating the NBARD which will give credit and other facilities to the rural as well as agricultural operations. Similarly, the Reserve Bank must have control over all these institutions with a view to see that the total money supply in the country is regulated. Otherwise there is no interference whatsoever from the Reserve Bank with the NBARD. In this connection Mr. Chitta Basu asked: 'Why do you want another institution?' As Prof. Ranga said, there has been a demand for over 40 years for a separate institution to take care of agriculture. And to take care of the rural handicrafts industries and rural artisans has been the demand of the country. The national demand, in fact, started from Pandit Motilal Nehru. Right down to this day every successive commission and committee has recommended that this should be done because the principle is that there should be one organisation which centralises the activities in respect of rural development. Till now there has been no such institution. There are institutions which are taking care of the agricultural credit. There are institutions which are taking care of the small-scale industries. But there are no institutions as such, but some kind of programmes with commercial banks taking care of the handicrafts and the artisans. Now, this is the first time they are combining the activities of all those connected with rural development under one aegis and bringing it under one authority. On the other hand, I thought that Mr. Chitta Basu should welcome it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My point is: Does it really materially change the credit structure or the credit

[Shri Chitta Basu]

flow? The Reserve Bank were doing this job till now and merely by divesting the powers from the RBI, how do you propose to increase the credit flow?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: On the contrary, by having a separate institution it will be possible to take care of the various interests. If you do not have that kind of institution, the Reserve Bank with the various other functions that it has, with all the functions like credit control, monetary control and so many other things will not be able to devote the attention which is required for development of agriculture, rural industries, rural artisans and so on. That is why this is very necessary.

My friend, Mr. Mahajan gave a vrey valid support to the Bill and he emphasised one thing, viz. that the 20-point programme which is only a programme and which is part of the activities of the commercial banks is not now under the direction of one single authority. THE NBARD will be able to take care of this programme as well as the programmes in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—some Member also mentioned it—and also the activities in respect of the rural artisans and every one of these various categories connected with rural life. Therefore, it will take care of the needs of the poorer sections of society for which we have under our policy laid down that 40 per cent of the credit should be given to these sections before 1985.

Mr. Chandrajit Yadav was also supporting it, but he doubted whether credit would be available for research activities like fertilisers, pump sets etc. I want to assure him that it will be available through the primary societies and it is one of the functions of NBAD to re-finance such activities.

Shri Uma Kant Mishra complained that some of these funds were going to the wealthy and the landed people. I cannot deny it. I cannot say that it is totally untrue or incorrect. But all that we can do is to see that better distribution of the available credit is made by reserving a portion of the credit for the weaker sections. It can be achieved in this way and this can be monitored by the respective institutions. We cannot pass a law saying that richer persons cannot have recourse to this nor can we specify that certain percentage alone should be given to them. All that we can say is that we can give directions to NBAD to see that in the re-financing schemes that it undertakes, adequate protection is given and adequate credit is given to the weaker sections of society.

There is another question about the Advisory Committee being constituted in several areas. I have not thought about it. We are now thinking only of one Advisory Committee. I will have the matter examined viz., whether there could be Advisory Committee in regions in addition to one Central Advisory Committee.

Shri Shamanna of course, is a Gandhian and he wanted that everything connected with the khadi village industries should come under the aegis of this NBAD. I am not sure it will be possible to do that. However, I can assure him that no rural activity worth while would be ignored by NBAD and it will find the support from this institution.

One or two questions were raised by Prof. Ranga and also by others viz., that this definition of "agriculture" does not include horticulture. The Supreme Court Judgment which was referred to relates to an Income Tax case in which the definition of agricultural income was interpreted to mean that it does not mean to include horticulture. Ours is an inclusive definition. Nevertheless there is no harm to accept it. I am going

to accept the amendment proposed by Shri Parulekar and Prof. Ranga so as to make it clear that it will include...

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Does it include handloom?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will come to that, I have got that.

The next point which has been mentioned is that there should be special mention of handloom. The way in which handloom is financed to-day is—the handloom apex society gets its credit from the State Co-operative Bank and the State Co-operative Bank will be eligible to get re-finance facilities from NBAD. Therefore, handloom is taken care of.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Handloom is in private sector also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, yes.

They will get from the State Co-operative Bank and the State Co-operative Bank will get refinance. Therefore, it is taken care of.

I may inform the hon. Member when I was incharge of industries in Madras, I started separate handloom Finance Society for handlooms outside the co-operatives. It is possible for such an institution to function and they will also get the facilities through their apex society of the State.

I think I have covered almost all the points.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I wanted expertise... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): I could have given one or two good suggestions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have got one point. I have mentioned the Agriculture Finance Corporation which has got certain expertise in the field of resources relating to agriculture and rural development. This institution has been left out from the purview of NBARD. What would be the present position of the AFC?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The A.R.D.C. will be completely merged with the NBARD and will cease to exist. (*Interruptions*) Agriculture Finance Corporation is now in the A.R.D.C. and the A.R.D.C. will be completely merged in the NBARD and the NBARD will be the only institution. There is no question of A.R.D.C. existing side by side.

There is the last point which is about the salaries and allowances of staff. We have come to that already. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHR P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): If the House agrees, the Bill may be passed today because at 3.30 p.m. the Private Members' Bills come.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, whatever time allotted for this Bill has already been exhausted. You please see the agenda.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): We welcome the measures proposed. But I make it very clear that the discussion.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get the whole 2½ hours time allotted for the Private Members' Bills...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In future, any new measure which has to come up should be referred to the Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sometimes everybody must cooperate. What I say is your 2½ hours time for Private Members' Bill is not going to be curtailed. You will have it. Sometime we kill the time, we waste

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the time. So many hon. Members were not allowed to speak because of this. The hon. Members must note.

Now, is it the sense of the House that we will complete this Bill and go to next business?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Sir, if they show such non-cooperative attitude....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Let the Finance Minister appreciate the position. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members please listen. Time already allotted for this Bill is 4 hours. Whenever any Member speaks, we cannot stop him. They want to say everything which they intend to say. Therefore, I have to give more time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We have always been cooperative.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Before I conclude, I heard Shri Chitta Basu saying about AFC merger also. The position is that A.F.C. is an independent consultancy organisation and will exist like that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The AFC should also be merged.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: AFC is an independent organisation. It is not a part of A.R.D.C.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandrajit Yadav has moved an amendment to the motion for consideration. I find he is not present. So, I put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for providing credit for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Private Members' Business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution presented to the House on the 25th November, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bills for introduction. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil—absent. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Sections 4 and 13)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I introduce the Bill.

BANNING OF REGIONAL AND COMMUNAL PARTIES IN INDIA BILL

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for banning all regional and communal parties functioning all over India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two hon. Members who have opposed introduction of the Bill.

Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for banning all regional and communal parties functioning all over India."

Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion seeking leave to introduce the Bill. I very much appreciate and share the concern and anxiety shown by the hon. Member in the cankerous development of bigoted fanaticism in our country. Indeed, humanity hangs her head in shame when we have unabashed, I should say, naked dance of the devil. It is time we should call a halt to all these things. Therefore, in so far as the hon. Member-in-charge of the Bill has expressed his concern and his anxiety to deal with the cankerous development. I said, of bigoted fanaticism in our country, I think no one can differ from him.

But what I beg to submit before the House is that this matter needs an indepth study and cannot be simply dismissed on the basis of certain platitudes that have unfortunately become current in our country.

There are various factors that have to be taken into account. It is another kind of political fanaticism to fail discriminate between the good and the bad and try to deal with all of them in the same manner. It should be realisd that there is nothing wrong in any association or any party trying to serve the interests of a region or a community and it cannot be simply assumed that an effort to satisfy the interests of a region or a community is necessarily at variance or in conflict with the national interest. That cannot simply be assumed away like that India isdeed is a multilingual, multi-religious and multicultural society. The future progress of our country lies in a balanced development of all regions and of all communities. Any imbalances certainly mar the solidarity of our country. A balanced development of all regions and a balanced development of all communities that are there in our country welds the entire country into one. Therefore, it would be

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27-11-1981.

[Shri G M. Banatwalla]

wrong to assume that every effort that goes to build a region or every effort that goes in the interests of a region or community is necessarily at variance or in conflict with the national interest.

There is not a single dictum or tenet of political science that prohibits any association or union to satisfy the needs of a region or community. Indeed, in our own Constitution, Articles 19, 29 and 30—I will not take you into a long discussion at this particular stage—they all guarantee the fundamental right to form unions and associations and a blanket imposition of a ban without a realistic appraisal of the situation and without a realistic discrimination of the evil and the good forces at work is certainly destructive of a secular democracy.

I must here point out to this august House that in the 12th meeting of the Law Commission of all the Commonwealth Countries which was held in Australia long back it was decided that no blanket ban or such type of restrictions can be placed on a union or association merely because it might have a basis in a particular region or a particular community. Our the then Law Minister, Mr. A. K. Sen referred to this decision and endorsed this decision while he was speaking in Singapore on 17th July, 1961. That is the thing. He himself pointed out that a ban would be a political fanaticism destructive of a secular democracy. I, therefore, submit that there is need to understand the whole situation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: ...and request Mr. B. V. Desai...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That I will do. I will convince him. I have appreciated his sentiments. I must convince him that he is on a wrong path led away by platitudes which are current and which have become a fashion these days...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can you say that he is on the wrong path. He is not in the path which is right.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): That is your view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I simply put it the other way what he said just now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: He is obsessed only by those parties which may be called communal or regional or anything like that...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): On a point of order, Sir. Rule 72 says:

> "If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit brief statements from the Member...

Sir, if he wants to oppose the introduction, well and good. But, there should be a brief statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I uphold your point of order that there should be a brief statement.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you allow me to speak at length and then you will understand how brief I was.

Sir, the hon. Member is obsessed by only such parties which he may call communal and regional and which have representatives in Parliament and Legislatures. Only such parties he wants to ban. Perhaps he wants to fight a political battle. That is a different thing. But, I would like to say that this also excludes the rank of communal parties which apparently profess not to take part in politics also. For example, I may say this and it is my firm opinion that the R.S.S. which as such has no representatives in the State Legislatures

and Parliament is nothing but rank communal party which believes in bigoted fanaticism. There is also a question of administration faults and leanings of the administration. We have the report of the Jamshedpur Enquiry Committee. We have only made an exhibition of these reports. I ask: where is the implementation of the report? I therefore say that there is no dearth of laws to deal with the canker of the development of bigoted fanaticism as I said before; there is no dearth of law but there is dearth of willingness to deal with the situation. So much so, since the report of the Jamshedpur Enquiry Committee has been published, it is being used merely as an instrument for the purpose of exhibition rather than for the purpose of implementation in the national interests. I submit that the Bill is also *ultra vires* the Constitution and beyond the legislative competence of this House. It is misdirected and it fails to grapple with the situation and it is nothing but another expression of political fanaticism which cuts at the root of secular democracy.

I therefore oppose the introduction of this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): May I appeal to Shri B. V. Desai that in view of the sentiments expressed here, he may not press for the introduction of this Bill?

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I hope you will allow me to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can reply. The request is also there.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): I have given another notice...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dhandapani, suppose, Dr. Desai concedes to the request made by the hon. Minister do you still want to make a statement? He is going to withdraw this. Why should you make a statement?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have made an appeal to Shri Desai.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: May I make some observations?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dhandapani, he is going to withdraw. So, there need be no speech by you. Mr. Desai must be allowed to make his observations.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, actually I was very much impressed by my learned friend's arguments on this Bill. In fact, he is basically in agreement with me stating that all communal organisations which are at variance with the national interests of India should be, without any mercy, banned or action be taken. On this there is no two opinion. But, what he has brought before this august House is that those organisations which are purely communal or regional which will serve the interests of the regions and which are at variance with the national interests may be taken into consideration separately. That is what he meant. And I mean the same thing. I am not against that. Secondly, he tried to make a difference between R.S.S. and others I never meant that. I mean all communal parties and regional parties the interests of which are at variance with the national interests to-day. Any sensible and right thinking person today is exercised over this trend in the country and with this view I had brought this Bill. Actually I know what will be the fate of the Bill but nonetheless I wanted to see that this august House also thinks on these lines. Unless we think very seriously on these matters it is very difficult for all of us to see that our integrity is maintained. So, I would like to point out to Mr. Banatwalla that we never meant anything to any particular communal organisation which they can very well have under the

[Shri B. V. Desai]

constitution because our is a secular country and—I think—the only secular country in the world. But nonetheless under the cover of secularism we cannot allow this country to be torn into pieces. Sir, today unless we take cognizance of this, this august House will be held responsible for the disintegration of this country. That trend has to be stopped and it is only with that motive that I had brought this Bill. I knew my party would not like me to press for it yet I wanted to focus the attention of the House to the fact that such trend is there. With these observations, Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. Without our being allowed to take part in the debate the Bill is being withdrawn. We were only made listeners. The hon. Minister has made the request and the Bill is being withdrawn. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they want regional and communal parties to function in this country?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member have leave of the House to withdraw his motion, seeking leave for introduction of a Bill to provide for banning all regional and communal parties functioning all over India?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave is granted.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Items 7, 8 and 9. Mr. George Fernandes is absent. Item 10.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 26)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 5)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Items 12, 13, 14 and 15 : the concerned hon. Members are absent. Now, item 16.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD (REPEAL) BILL*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905.

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27-11-1981.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for universal, free and compulsory primary education in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for universal, free and compulsory primary education in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.50 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Amendment of Sections* 3, 6B, *etc.*) by Shri Mool Chand Daga—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga on 18th September, 1981 namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted was 2 hours.

We have already taken only two minutes.

We have got a balance of 1 hour and 58 minutes.

MR. Daga was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसार का सब से बड़ा लोकतन्त्र प्रणाली में विश्वास रखने वाला देश भारत है और मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मैं इस देश की सब से बड़ी सर्वोच्च संस्था का सदस्य हूं । यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि देश के निष्ठावान, कर्मनिष्ठ तथा सेवाभावी लोगों के साथ मुझे बैठने का अवसर मिलता है, जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी को, जिनमें उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप भी शामिल हैं, देश के प्रति कर्तव्यों की वेदी पर अपने स्वार्थों की बलि दे दी है । जिन्होंने देश के प्रति अपने सारे जीवन को समर्पित कर दिया है । अगर इन लोगों का काम देखा जाय, पहले उधर जो बैठने वाले लोग हैं उनको ले लीजिये, चाहे लोक दल के माननीय सदस्य हों, या किसी और दल के माननीय सदस्य हों, कभी किसानों की समस्याओं को लेकर झूझते हैं, कभी हमारे मजदूर नेता शास्त्री जी मजदूरों की समस्याओं पर अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करते हैं और कभी हम लोग देश के विभिन्न मामलों पर अपनी बात, चाहे विदेशी नीति हो, देश की एकता को कायम रखने वाली बात हो, अपने विचार यहां प्रकट करते हैं । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—इस सदन का हर सदस्य हर वक्त जागरूक और सतर्क रहना चाहता है और रहता है । एक हाई कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस या अन्य जज 196 दिन काम किये बिना भी चल सकते हैं, एक सरकारी कर्मचारी जो दिन में 8 घन्टे काम करता है, यदि मन से नहीं करता है तो भी उसके लिये कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । लेकिन जहां तक हम लोगों का सम्बन्ध है हम लोग 18-19 घन्टे लगातार काम करते हैं—इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे स्पीकर महोदय ने अपने भाषण में एक बार कहा था

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27-11-1981.

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

Functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature: 28 August 1981.

उन्होंने बतलाया था कि एक मेम्बर को क्या-क्या काम करना पड़ता है, मैं उस रेलेवेन्ट पोर्शन को पढ़ना चाहता हूं--

"Friends, whether it is inside the House or outside it, a legislator is a bridge between the people and the Government. It is he to whom the common folk turn to for help; and it is he who has often to intercede on their behalf with the public functionaries for finding solutions to some of their day to day problems. To my mind, nothing can be more gratifying or fulfilling to a legislator than the satisfaction that he has been able to constructively contribute to the welfare of the community around him. But the people make all kinds of demands on him—from admissions to schools and colleges, postings and transfers etc. to fertilizers, water supply and so on. Some of the demands made on the legislator, of course, place him in an unenviable situation."

"But he has to tackle the problems as best as he can and pursue them systematically with the concerned authorities. Even as he brings to the attention of Government the grievances, urges and expectations of the people, he must also serve as a conduit of information to the people and keep them constantly informed about the various policies and programmes of the Government and the happenings in the legislature."

लाखों, करोड़ों लोगों की बात करने वाला एक सदस्य, कितना बड़ा यह मुल्क और उसकी बात करने का मेम्बर का अधिकार और कितना उसको पैसा मिलता है। आज केरल में कोई घटना घटती है, तो मेरे दिल को चोट पहुंचती है, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आ जाती है, तो मेरे मन में दुःख पैदा होता है। एक चुना हुआ सदस्य अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों के दुखों में दुखी और सुख में सुखी होता है। उसकी कितनी बड़ी जिम्मेवारी है, कितना बड़ा उसका उत्तरदायित्व है, यह आप जानते हैं लेकिन मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी भूमिका अच्छी बनी रहे, यह हम चाहते हैं। हमारे मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स और स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर, श्री वेंकटसुब्बया, यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। उनके और जनता के बीच में हम एक ब्रिज बनना चाहते हैं। हमारा यह काम है कि हम सरकार और जनता के बीच में एक ब्रिज का काम करें और आपके सामने जनता की बातें रखें। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने एक बिल पेश किया था 1954 में और 1954 के बाद आज मैं यह बिल पेश कर रहा हूं। हम चाहते हैं कि हम काम करें हिम्मत के साथ, हौसले के साथ और एक अच्छी भूमिका निभाएं, स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ भूमिका निभाएं। किस प्रकार से हम भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। भूमिका निभाने का तरीका क्या है। एक तरीका है, जो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं :

"Few can afford to work for love alone. As Sir Winsten Churchill, one of the greatest parliamentarians of all, said to another context: 'Give us the tools, and we'll finish the job."

चर्चिल ने यह कहा था कि हमें अपने साधन दे दो, हम अपने काम के लिए स्वस्थ भूमिका निभाएंगे। यह एक मानी हुई बात है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के किसी एक हिस्से में कोई घटना होती है, तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का जो नुमायंदा संसद सदस्य है, उस के पास यदि जाने के लिए साधन हों, अगर वह कहीं जाना चाहे, तो जा न सकता हो, वह पूरे अखबारों का कन्ट्रीब्यूशन न कर सकता हो, उसके रहने के लिए पूरी सुविधाएं न हों, तो किस प्रकार से वह अपना काम कर सकता है। कैसे हम काम कर सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ब्रिटेन में वहां के संसद सदस्यों को बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है और जो वहां मिलता है, वह हमें मिले लेकिन मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां के संसद् सदस्य को क्या मिलता है।

"Members of Parliament enjoy the run of nine bars and a diverse

choice of restaurants, as well as some of the wittiest conversation in the kingdom, and they are actually paid for belonging. They receive a basic salary of £6,270 a year, plus a subsistence allowance of £2,534 and a secretarial allowance of £3,687, making a grand total of £12,491."

2 लाख 15 हजार रुपये उसे मिलता है और मुझे मिलता है केवल 30 हजार रुपया। जो देश बड़ा, समस्याएं बड़ी, काम बड़ा, उसमें कोई सेक्रेटरी नहीं, कुछ है तो हाथ है, इन्ही से जितना चाहो काम कर लो।

16 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमें तीस हजार कहां, 18 हजार मिलते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: 18 हजार होंगे।

"Top of the league are West German deputies with a salary of £22,700 and allowances worth a further £13,600. M.Ps. in Denmark, France and Holland also get at least three times as much as their British counterparts."

इन देशों में तीन गुना मिलता है। लेकिन मैं इन देशों की बात नहीं करता क्योंकि हमारे यहां कई ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो अलमारी में कोकशास्त्र रखते हैं और हाथ में रामायण रखते हैं। बड़े-बड़े उपदेश और भाषण देते हैं। लेकिन मैंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी में किसी को भी नहीं देखा कि बिल पास होने के बाद, एमोल्यूमेंट्स बढ़ने के बाद किसी ने भी उनको छोड़ दिया हो। यह हमारी हालत है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गौर करें। इस में लिखा है—

"India's M.Ps. are among the lowest paid. They receive Rs. 500 a month—equivalent to under £33—plus a daily allowance of about £3 when Parliament is in session."

हमको 33 पाउन्ड मिलते हैं। अब रावत जी बताएं जो कि जवानी लिये बैठे हैं। क्या आप अपनी जिन्दगी इस तरह से चलाना चाहते हैं? क्या आप कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं? आप दुनिया में किस तरह से रहना चाहते हैं? मैं आपको बताता हूं कि अर्जेंटीनी में 84 हजार डालर, आस्ट्रेलिया में 21 हजार 552 डालर, केनाडा में 18 हजार डालर, फ्रांस में 21 हजार 640 डालर, और हमारे देश के अन्दर 805 डालर मिलते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can also mention the per capita income of these countries and that of India.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I will say that also and do justice to the subject. I will give those details in my reply.

अब मैं आपको डवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज के बारे में बताता हूं। मलेशिया डवलपिंग कन्ट्री है वहां 5 हजार 1 सौ डालर मिलता है और हमारे यहां 805 डालर मिलता है। एक डवलपिंग कन्ट्री श्रीलंका है उसमें 2 हजार डालर मिलते हैं। पाकिस्तान में 1 हजार 800 डालर मिलते हैं। अब आप बताइये कि कहां मलेशिया, श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान और कहां हम।

अगर आप कहें कि डवलप्ड कट्रीज की मैं बात न करूं तो आप डवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज को ही देखिये कि उनमें क्या मिलता है और मिलने के अलावा और क्या क्या फेसिलिटीज उनको मिलती हैं। हमारे यहां एक किताब है—"पार्लियामेन्ट्स आफ दि वर्ल्ड"—उसमें दिया हुआ है कि क्या कंवेंस का मिलता है, क्या और फैसिलिटीज मिलती हैं। हमारे देश के अंदर एक सेक्रेटरी वी. आई. पी. के नीचे हम को रखा जाता है। और जो मिनिस्टर्स, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स, स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स . . .।

AN HON. MEMBER: They are also not well-paid.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह मैंने कब कहा?

From the Reference I quote:

"The Ministry of Finance has been contacted on phone and they have informed us that the Sceretary to the Government of India draws a salary of Rs. 3,500/- besides additional allowances of Rs. 600/-."

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

हमारी तन्ख्वाह तो 500 रुपये है ।

"And a compensatory allowance of Rs. 75/-. Then he gets so many facilities—free bangalow, house, car."

पता नहीं आप हमसे क्या चाहते हैं ? अन्य राज्यों में क्या स्थिति है, आप देखिए---सिक्किम में 800 रुपये प्रति माह मिलता है और डेली अलाउंस 55 रुपये मिलता है । नागालैण्ड में 750 रुपये प्रति माह मिलता है । महाराष्ट्र में देखिए, महाराष्ट्र में तो मजे ही मजे हैं । कांस्टीट्यूएंसी अलाउंस 500 रुपये । परसनल असिस्टेंट । एक सेक्रेटरी जब आता है तो उसके पीछे डिप्टी सेक्रेट्री, असिस्टेंट सेक्रेटरी, क्लर्क, सब दौड़े आते हैं, लेकिन एम.पी. तो खुद ही दौड़ता है ।

यह हालत है । आप देखिए कि 1954 में एक बिल इंट्रोडियूज किया गया था और उसके बाद 1981 के अंत में. . .इन्कम-टैक्स 12000 पर लगता है, आप हमको एक हजार रुपया प्रतिमाह दे दीजिए । समझदार लोग कहेंगे कि बहुत कम मांगता है, मूर्ख है । मैं कहता हूं कि स्टेट्स से कंपेरीजन कर लीजिए । महाराष्ट्र में देखिये, फ्री हाउस, नो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी चार्जेज, लेकिन यहां पर तो सुंदरलाल चौधरी से 170 रुपया महीना ले लते हैं । फोन का ही कितना खर्च आ जाता है, इसको भी आप देखें । सारे सदस्यों के दस्तखत मेरे पास मौजूद हैं इस के पक्ष में और सरकार को हमारी मांग को मंजूर कर ही लेना चाहिये । आप देखें कि हरियाणा में धर्म पत्नी को पति और धर्मपत्नी पति को साथ ले जा कर सारा भारत घूम सकते हैं और फर्स्ट क्लास में घूम सकते हैं, महाराष्ट्र वाले घूम सकते हैं लेकिन हमारी क्या हालत है । गाड़ी इतनी लम्बी होती है, डिब्बे इतने अधिक होते हैं कि धर्म पत्नी कहीं बैठती है और पति कहीं और बैठता है, एक कहीं रह जाता है और दूसरा कहीं और सामान कुली ले जाता है । हम चाहते हैं कि हम ईमानदारी से, सही तरीके से जिन्दगी जिये । राजनीति एक सेवा का विषय है । नैतिकता गिरनी नहीं चाहिये । हमारे ऊपर कोई उंगली न उठा सके, इसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए । इसलिए अगर आप सही काम हम से करवाना चाहते हैं तो एक काम आपको करना होगा । हमको आपको सक्षम बनाना होगा । दिल्ली में शाम का खाना अगर खाने हम चले जाएं तो जो डेली एलाउंस मिलता है वह उसी में खत्म हो जाता है । राज्यों में क्या मिलता है इसको भी आप देखें । राजस्थान में 51 रुपये देते हैं और हमारे यहां भी 51 रुपये । हम ईजीली एप्रोचेबल हैं, मंत्री नहीं। मंत्री के यहां कोई जाता है तो उसको संतरी बाहर से ही कह देता है या कह सकता है कि मंत्री साहब बाथ रूम में हैं । हम कहां जाएं । बाथ रूम में भी लोग हमारे पास आ जाते हैं । हमारे हजारों मालिक हैं । मुसीबत में पली हुई हस्तियां ही बड़ी हस्तियां बनती हैं । कभी कभी सरकारी कर्मचारी जो ऊंचे पदों पर बैठते हैं वे हमारी स्थिति को समझते हैं । कम्युनिकेशन का अगर कोई मंत्री है तो उसे संचार के बारे में जानकारी रखनी पड़ती है । होम का है तो होम के बारे में रखनी पड़ती है, रेलवे का है तो उसकी । लेकिन हम लोगों को इकोनोमिक्स की, कामर्स की, टैक्नालाजी की, साइंस की गर्ज कि दुनियां के नीचे जितने विषय हैं, जिन को हम नहीं जानते हैं, उन सब को हम को जानना पड़ता है । गाड़ियों में लुटेरों को भी हम पकड़ते हैं । एक मंत्री के वास्ते एक या दो सबजेक्ट्स की मास्टरी जरूरी है । लेकिन हम लोगों को सारे सबजेक्ट्स पर मास्टरी करनी पड़ती है । किस प्रकार से काम करें, समझ में नहीं आता । अखबार घर में मंगाये तो उसके भी पैसे बढ़ गये, इंडिया टूडे मंगाइये या और मैगजीन मंगायें तो 70, 80 रु. इन्हीं का खर्चा हो जाता है और दो घर चलाने पड़ते हैं हमें, एक यहां और दूसरे अपने क्षेत्र में । अगर बच्चे बाहर पढ़ते हों तो और खर्चा करना पड़ता है । क्या हमारी स्थिति होती है । जब हम यह बात करते हैं तो लोग आदर्श की बात

करते हैं । आदर्श की बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें हमने सुनी हैं । सरकार हमें एक सेक्रेटरी दे दे, फुलफ्लेजड काम करने वाला एक स्टेनो दे दीजिए । अभी 750, 800 रु. महीना वह ले जाता है और डाक पर भी हमें 500, 600 रु. महीना खर्च करना पड़ता है । मैंने एक सिलसिला चलाया कि भाई जवाब मंगाना हो तो जवाबी कार्ड भेज दो । जब मीटिंग में गया तो वहां पढ़ कर लोगों ने सुना दिया पब्लिक मीटिंग में । मैंने कहा भाई माफी मांगता हूं । तुमको यह कहना भी गुनाह है । अगर कोई कारस्पोंडेंट आ जाय या श्री सुलेमान सेत साहब आ जायें तो चाय भी पिलानी पड़ेगी । तो आप चाहते क्या हैं एम. पी. से ? अगर आदर्श वाद ही करना है तो माला ले कर लंगोट पहन लेना पड़ेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : माला भी नहीं मिलेगी ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप जैसे लोगों को तो मिलेगी भी नहीं कि बाहर से कुछ और अन्दर से कुछ । ऐसों को माला मिलनी भी नहीं चाहिये, माला का भी अपमान हो जायगा ।

यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है, और माननीय वेंकटसुब्बय्या जी काबिल मंत्री हैं, 30 साल से वह पार्लियामेंट में हैं, उनकी बात पर हमें पूरा विश्वास है, हमारी बात को पूरी तरह से कैबिनेट के सामने रखेंगे । और डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब भी बाहर जा कर बात करेंगे कि किस प्रकार से मेम्बरों ने अपनी बातें कहीं और उसको आप ज्यादा ठीक रूप से समझ कर के कहिये । अगर आप हमें रुपया नहीं देते तो साधन दे दीजिये, स्टेनो दे दीजिये, कन्वेयेंस दे दीजिये । माननीय वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र इतना बड़ा है कि पूरा हरियाणा उसमें आ जाय । 66,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर । माननीय नामग्याल जी का लद्दाख क्षेत्र 97,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर है । साल भर भी पैदल घूमें तो नहीं घूम सकते । सुल्तानपुरी जी का भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है जहां गाड़ी नहीं जाती है । कितने खच्चर मर गये होंगे इनके बैठने से । कितनी लम्बी यात्रा हमको करनी पड़ती है । अगर हम अपने डिस्ट्रीक्ट में जायें तो अपनी गाड़ी लेकर नहीं जा सकते हैं, पैट्रोल बहुत मंहगा । 200 रुपये रोज का कम-से कम पैट्रोल चाहिये । एक दिन की यात्रा में भी बहुत खर्चा हो जाता है । अगर कई दिन घूमना पड़ जाये तो महीने भर की तनख्वाह तो उसमें ही चली जाती है ।

चुनाव के समय जो हमें करना पड़ता है, कई लोगों से मिलना पड़ता है, हमारे ऊपर बहुत सारे ऑब्लीगेशन्स हैं । जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं, उसमें यह था--

"1. The spouse of a Member should be given a free First Class Railway Pass to enable her to travel anywhere and any time.

2. The spouse of a Member should be allowed to travel by air once during each Session of Parliament.

3. Within tne present financial limits permitted under the law, the bills of trunk calls, phonograms and the bills of the Member's one private telephone should be covered.

4. Road mileage should be increased to Rs. 2.50 per kilometre.

5. Daily allowance should be increased to Rs 101/- per day.

6. Salary should be increased to Rs. 1,000/- per month.

7. Wnen the spouse does not travel with the Member, the companion should be permitted to travel by First Class with the Member.

And this was signed by so many members."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree with you on one point. The spouse should always travel along with the Member, wherever they go.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): May I ask Shri Daga one question? Shri Daga has so far not referred to one thing. Mr. Daga, you remember, on the pass of the Member,

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

there is the photograph of the Member but on the spouse's pass there is no photograph. You have to comment on that.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह तरकीब आपको मालूम हो गई है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the spouse is allowed to travel along with the M.P., wherever he goes, then the Member need not have any complaint.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Here is a book, "*Honourable Members*" and I want to read one or two passages from it.

क्योंकि जो हमारे शास्त्रीजी की बात है, हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और, यह बात सब दुनिया जानती है । लेकिन यह जानकर खुश होंगे कि किस प्रकार का मेम्बर का काम होता है ।

पहले जो इन्होंने बात कही है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं, फिर आपकी सेवा में बात कहूंगा ।

Here, Christopher Hollis, an ex-Member, has described "how great is the burden of work that must be carried by an Honourable Member." Then he described "Parliamentary life as a ceaseless round of activity which necessitates the sacrifice of home life, recreations and cultural activities."

Mr. Arakal, do you remember the complaints of your wife? (*Interruptions*).

He has no home life. He comes here and says something. He has to prepare his speech. He cannot attend to anything at hone. No home work. No domestic duties.

उस पर उन्होंने कुछ बताया कि किस प्रकर से काम करना चाहिये, उन्होंने कहा कि इम्पासिबल ।

Again, it is mentioned here,

"It is alleged that if Members were better paid, a less desirable type of person would be attracted to the Commons whose motive would be that of personal gain rather than political principle or the desire to serve the community. Alternatively, it is urged that the House would become composed of professional politicians, devoid of outside interests and the wide range of experience which is now a characteristic of the Commons."

"These views, widely and sincerely held, are mistaken. If a Member's pay were such that a reasonable standard of living was assured without the need to seek additional income, many more men and women of high ability, seriously concerned with the public issues of our time, would come forward as potential candidates. Why should an increase in the supply of candidates cause a fall in the quality of Members or reduce the variety of the composition of the House? The outcome is likely to be the reverse, and if the less wealthy Members are freed from the prepossession that they must earn more, then range of knowledge may be broadened, not narrowed."

यह है शास्त्री जी के प्रश्न का उत्तर । इससे पता लग जाता है कि सदस्यों का क्या काम है और उन्हें क्या काम करना है । हमारे घर में कोई लाइब्रेरी तक नहीं है । हम दस बीस अखबार भी नहीं मंगा सकते । अगर हम दस अखबार मंगा लें, तो 150 रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं।

किसी भी मेम्बर को पूछ लीजिए कि उसको कितना काम करना पड़ता है । यह पार्टियों का सवाल नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है और इसकी आमदनी कितने परसेन्ट बढ़ गई है । 1954 में, जबकि यह बिल पास किया गया, हमें 400 रुपये मिलते थे । लगभग तीस सालों के बाद अब 500 रुपये किए

गए हैं । सदस्यों की तन्ख्वाह तो एक क्लर्क से भी गई-गुजरी है । एक क्लर्क को मेम्बर से ज्यादा मिलता है । चपरासी को भी ज्यादा मिलता है । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि एक क्लर्क को कितनी तन्ख्वाह मिलती है ।

This is the reply given in Parliament on 17th March, 1981 by Shri Maganbhai Barot:

> "The designation 'Assitant' is a general term and is generally applicable to Class III employees. The designation, duties and responsibilities and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment may differ slightly from organisation to organisation. The total remuneration payable to Class III employees at the minimum and maximum in LIC, RBI, SBI and some other public sector undertakings is given in the statement attached."

According to the statement, a Class III employees gets as total emoluments per month Rs. 3406 in LIC Rs. 2580 in RBI, Rs. 1889 in SBI/ nationalised banks—Rs. 80 crores is the overtime this year—Rs. 1386 in Fertilizer Corporation of India, Rs. 1627 in Air India and Rs. 1308 in the Government.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU *in the Chair*].

हमारी हालत तो क्लर्क से भी गई-गुजरी है । आप सोचिए कि हमारी स्थिति क्या है । हम लोगों की हालत तो जो क्लर्क है उस से भी बदतर है ।

आप देखें जज को क्या मिलता है । एक जज को चार हजार रुपये मिलते हैं और बड़े जज को पांच हजार रुपये महीने मिलते हैं, और वह साल में केवल 194 दिन काम करते हैं । 120 दिन उनको छुट्टी रहती है, शिमला और दूसरे स्थानों में घूमने के लिए । बंगला उन का फ्री होता है । कितने उनको एलावेंसेज मिलते हैं । और क्या क्या सुविधाएं मिलती हैं । और हम लोग यहां पर अपना 20 साल का बुश शर्ट पहन कर आते हैं । तो बताइए हम कैसे अपना काम चला सकते हैं ?

हमारा जो प्रोटोकोल है उस में हमारी क्या हालत है ? कलेक्टर बाहर निकलता है कपड़े पहन कर, उसकी हालत देखिए । कलेक्टर एक जिले का आफिसर होता है, उसके नीचे पांच हजार आदमी काम करते हैं और हमारे नीचे हम और हमारी बूढ़ी औरत, यह हालत है हमारी ।

यह जो बिल मैंने रखा है मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक माननीय सदस्य जो यहां पर आए हुए हैं वह इस में पार्टिसिपेट करें । मैं उनको सुनूंगा और फिर एक एक बात का जवाब जो कुछ भी मेरे दिमाग में आएगा वह उनकी सेवा में रखूंगा । लेकिन यह सब का सवाल है । हमारे माननीय मंत्री वेंकटसुब्बैया जी यह न समझें कि हमारी पार्टी से मूव कर दिया, हम हिपोक्रेट नहीं बनना चाहते । आज हम अपना खर्चा नहीं चला सकते । थोड़े दिनों में आप हमारे कपड़े भी छीन लेंगे, कुर्क करा लेंगे । इसलिए मैंने यह बिल रखा है ।

हमारी 68 करोड़ की जनता है, उसमें मासेज कभी कभी किधर भी जाती हों, कुछ भी बातें करती हों लेकिन लीडर में वह खासियत होनी चाहिए कि उनको समझा सके कि हमारी यह कठिनाई है । केवल आदर्शों की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए । हमारी एक पे एंड एलावेंसेज कमेटी है, वह क्यों नहीं इस बात को समझ कर आगे आती है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस के चेयरमैन साहब बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री मूल चंद डागा : वह बहुत गहरे व्यक्ति हैं, वह जब कहेंगे तो उनकी बात का बड़ा वजन होगा ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि करीब-करीब सभी माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोलेंगे और इस पर कम से कम एक महीने तक डिस्कशन होने दिया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension

[Mr. Chairman]

of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो अभी डागा साहब ने बिल रखा है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस बिल को मेरे ख्याल से बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था । बहुत से लोग यहां पर ऐसे भी आए होंगे जो इस को अपोज भी करेंगे । लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूं, मेरे जाती नालेज में यह बात है कि उन में से बहुत से लोग वह हैं कि जब 1977 में हमने यह कोशिश की कि हमारी तन्ख्वाहें और दूसरी सहूलियतें एम. पीज. को जो मिलती हैं वह उनके स्टेटस के मुताबिक चूंकि नहीं है, इसलिए हम ने एक कैम्पेन चलाया था जिस के अंदर 371 आदमियों से दस्तखत करा कर हमने एक मेमोरेंडम उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरार जी भाई के सामने पेश किया था, उस वक्त का मेरा तजुर्बा है कि जो लोग आज यहां पर इस बिल को अपोज करेंगे, उनसे मेरी बात हुई, वह मुझसे यह बात कहते थे कि हम जानते हैं कि हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता और हमें बड़ी परेशानी होती है लेकिन हमारी पार्टी की पालिसी ऐसी है कि हम इस को मुआफिकत नहीं कर सकते और हम इस पर दस्तखत नहीं करेंगे । लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी 371 लोगों ने दस्तखत किए । बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो कहेंगे कि पैसा तो नहीं लेकिन दूसरी सहूलियतें दफ्तर वगैरह की मिलनी चाहिए । नतीजा उस का भी यही है, वह भी यह महसूस करते हैं कि हमें जो तनख्वाह और सहूलियतें मिल रही हैं वह हमारे लिए मुनासिब और काफी नहीं हैं । (**व्यवधान**) मैं उनकी बात से मुत्तफिक हूं । मैं कहता हूं कि हमारी तमाम जरूरियात और स्टेटस के मुताबिक पार्लमेन्ट हमारी जिम्मेदारी ले लें और हमें एक पैसा भी न दें । आज जो 5 सौ पे और 1 हजार एलाउन्स का मिलता है उसको हम खत्म करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन जो हमारी जिम्मेदारियां हैं उनको पूरा करने का इन्तजाम किया जाए । मैं जानता हूं आज भी बहुत से मेम्बरान पार्लमेन्ट के बैंक एकाउन्ट्स में आपको ओवर-ड्राफ्ट मिलेगा और कभी-कभी तो हमारा चेक वापिस कर दिया जाता है । बड़ी संजीदगी के साथ लिख कर आ जाता है कि आप पार्लमेन्ट के आनरेबुल मेम्बर हैं लेकिन तीन हजार से ऊपर ओवर ड्राफ्ट हो चुका है जिसके आगे हम नहीं दे सकते हैं, यह चेक वापिस किया जाता है । अब इन हालात में भी अगर कोई साहब इस बिल को अपोज करते हैं तो उन्हें कोई आल्टरनेटिव बताना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हमारी जिन्दगी गुजारी जाए ?

हमें मकान दिया जाता है तो उसका किराया, फर्नीचर मिलता है तो उसका किराया, सिग्रेट के लिए अगर एश-ट्रे मिलती है तो उसका किराया, टेलीफोन है तो उसमें ट्रंक-काल के लिए कोई गुंजायश नहीं है । पानी का भी पैसा दीजिए, अभी मेरे पास साढ़े 12 सौ का बिल आया हुआ है, बिजली आयेगी तो उसका किराया, झाड़ू देने के लिए आदमी आयेगा तो उसका किराया । फिर गुजर कैसे हो ? या तो फिर आप यह तय कर लीजिए कि मेम्बर्स के पास कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का कोई भी आदमी नहीं आयेगा और न ही कोई मेम्बर अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में कभी जायेगा । मेम्बर अगर किसी को चाय पिलायेगा तो उसको पनिशमेन्ट दिया जायेगा--ऐसा ला आप बना दीजिए । अगर मेम्बर के यहां कोई आता है उसके लिए या तो आप गेस्ट हाउस का इंतजाम कीजिए या फिर ऐसा कानून बना दीजिए कि उसको तिहाड़ जेल भेज दिया जायेगा, वह अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव के यहां आया क्यों । इस सिलसिले में मुझे सन् 1977 का एक वाकया याद आ गया । मेरे एक साथी जिनके यहां उस वक्त इस तरह से एक मेहमान आए और आकर मुस्तकिल तरीके से रहने लगे । काफी दिन बीत गए तो उन्होंने एक दिन अपने मेहमान को समझाया, उनसे दरख्वास्त की कि मैं आपका खर्चा बरदास्त नहीं कर सकता लिहाजा मुझे छुट्टी दें । फिर भी वे बाज नहीं आए । जब भी मेम्बर साहब खाने के लिए जायें तो वे उनके साथ चल दें । मजबूरन एक दिन उन्होंने पुलिस को टेलीफोन कर दिया कि एक आदमी इस तरह से गड़बड़ कर रहा है लिहाजा साढ़े दस बजे पुलिस आई और उनको पकड़ कर ले गई । जब अगला एलेक्शन आया तो

उसमें वे मेम्बर साहब हार गए क्योंकि उनकी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में यह बात फैल गई कि उनके यहां जो मेहमान गया था उसको पुलिस पकड़ कर ले गई । यह किसी ने नहीं देखा कि एक महीने से वह मेहमान परेशान कर रहा था । उल्टे उनको सजा यह मिली कि एलेक्शन में हार गए ।

ऐसी हालत में जो भी इस बिल का अपोजीशन करें वे बतायें कि हम क्या करें ? आज कोई भी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी 300 किलोमीटर लम्बी या कम से कम 150 किलोमीटर लम्बी चौड़ी होती है । अब अगर पक्की सड़क भी हो और 150 किलोमीटर भी कोई एम. पी. अपना झंडा लगाकर गाड़ी पर चला जाए और लौट कर आए तो एक दिन में ही 400 रुपये का बिल बन जाता है । अब साल में 15-20 दिन भी अगर वह अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में चला जाए तो कुल 19,500 रुपये साल में जो उसको मिलते हैं वह सिर्फ इसी मद में चले जायेंगे । किसी ने कहा डागा जी को 30,000 रु. मिलते हैं तो डागा जी रूलिंग पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, बोलने वाले हैं, इंफ्लूएंशल हैं, हो सकता है वे चार-पांच कमेटीज में रख दिए गए हों लेकिन हमारी तरफ के मेम्बर को, जिसे 1500 रु. ही मिलते हैं उसको साल में 18,000 रु. ही हुए । इस प्रकार 19,500 रुपये हमको पूरे साल में मिलते हैं और डागा जी को जो 11,500 रु. ज्यादा मिलता है, वे उसको तकसीम करें, वे हम से ज्यादा कैसे ले रहे हैं । इसके बाद आप देखिए एजूकेशन का सवाल है और यदि हम कहीं पर जाना चाहते हैं, बाहर से डेलीगेशन्स आते हैं, उनमें हमको बुलाया जाता है, लेकिन हम तो यह सोचते हैं कि यदि गए तो 20-25-30 रु. टैक्सी में लग जाएगा और यदि इतने रुपये टैक्सी में दे दिए तो सुबह का नाश्ता कहां से आएगा जो आपके यहां 20 आदमी मेहमान बन कर रह रहे हैं । यदि नाश्ते में केवल डबल रोटी भी देंगे तो काफी पैसा लग जाएगा । इस ओर ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है । मुझे यकीन है जब जवाब देंगे तो नाक उलटी ही पकड़ेंगे सीधी नहीं पकड़ेंगे, हमें कन्वेंस दी जाए, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि पैसा भी न दिया जाए, लेकिन हमारी जरूरतों की गारन्टी ले ली जाए । वह दे नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि यह प्रैक्टिकली संभव नहीं है ।

डागा जी ने एक और ज्यादती की है कि एलाउन्स 65 रु. होना चाहिए, मैं कहता हूं कि 101 रु. क्यों न हो उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर एक विधायक को 40 रु. रोज एलाउन्स का मिल रहा है और इसके साथ-साथ टेलीफोन फ्री, डेढ़ हजार रु. सैलरी है, मकान फ्री, पानी फ्री, बिजली फ्री, किसी को भी अपने साथ 15 हजार किलोमीटर तक फर्स्ट क्लास में ले जा सकता है, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी । इसके अलावा सफाई करने वाला आदमी फ्री, आठ कमरों में एक नौकर फ्री ये सारी चीजें दी जाती हैं । इससे ज्यादा बढ़ कर बदकिस्मती और क्या हमारी हो सकती है, यह आपके साथ भी है, चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी वाले थोड़ा कम मुतासिर होते हैं और अपोजीशन वाले ज्यादा हो जाते हैं । यहां पर यदि कोई मामला उठाया जाता है तो स्पीकर साहब कह देंगे कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है---रिजेक्टेड । इस प्रकार हम यहां भी मारे गए और तनख्वाहों में भी मारे गए । आप जानते हैं कि कि दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का देहान्त हो गया क्योंकि उनका एटेन्डेंट थर्ड क्लास में था और वे फर्स्ट क्लास में थे । वहां कोई डाक्टर नहीं, हकीम नहीं, क्या हो रहा है हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । एम. पीज. तो एक तमाशा बन कर रह गए हैं । शेरवानीजी की भी ऐसी ही हालत थी ।

इत्तफाक की बात यह है कि यदि हमें किसी जलसे में जाना पड़ जाए और उसकी बीबी भी पोलीटिक्स में हो और एम. पी. न हो और इस वजह से हम को भी सैकेंड क्लास में जाना पड़ेगा । सैकेंड क्लास में न तो वहां पर बोलने के लिए तैयारी हो सकती है, लिखाई-पढ़ाई नहीं हो सकती है और जब वहां पर उतरेंगे तो रिक्शे लिए भी पैसे नहीं होंगे । इस प्रकार ये सारी बातें हैं ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सी. पी. आई वाले विरोध कर रहे हैं और इनके भाषण का सारा डाटा सप्लाई कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह तो कर ही रहे हैं । सी. पी. आई. ने बताया कि हम नाक सीधी पकड़ रहे हैं और ये उल्टी पकड़ रहे हैं । मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं । डागा जी ने इसमें 65 रु. की बात कही है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 100 रु. होनी चाहिए । दूसरे-बीवी के लिए फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिलना चाहिए, चाहे इसके लिए आप एक सीमा मुकर्रर कर दें कि पांच या दस किलोमीटर की । तीसरे एटेंडेंट को भी फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिलना चाहिए । क्योंकि यह तो आपके सामने है कि किस प्रकार रेल में दो-तीन हादसे हो चुके हैं । एटेंडेंट वहां पर न होने की वजह से उनकी मृत्यु हो गई । कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि उनको रेलवे में जगह नहीं मिलती है । यह होता है कि हमने यहां पर रिजर्वेशन कराया और जब स्टेशन पर पहुंचे तो पता लगा कि रिजर्वेशन नहीं था । मंत्री जी से शिकायत करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि होगा । इत्तफाक से उसी नाम का दूसरा आदमी ट्रैवल कर रहा है, जैसा कि मेरे साथ हुआ । मैंने एक बार स्टीफन साहब से अपने टेलीफोन के बारे में शिकायत की, उसके बाद प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिख कर भेजा, लेकिन फिर भी तीन दिनों तक टेलीफोन ठीक नहीं हुआ । 5वें दिन स्टीफन साहब ने मुझे एक खत लिखा जो 8-10 दिन के बाद पहुंचता है कि आप का टेलीफोन ठीक कर दिया गया था । हम ने मधु साहब को टेलीफोन किया था, उन्होंने कहा था कि टेलीफोन ठीक है । मधु साहब हमारे आफिस में काम करते हैं, उन्होंने आफिस से टेलीफोन की शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी, इस लिए उन्होंने हो सकता है मधु साहब को दफ्तर में टेलीफोन कर के पूछा हो, लेकिन टेलीफोन तो मेरे घर का खराब था । कह कहते हैं कि घर पर टेलीफोन किया था, वहां मधु साहब से बात हुई थी । यह हालत आपकी ब्यूरोक्रेसी की है । मैं यह बात इस लिए कह रहा हूं कि जिस किस्म की दिक्कत में मैं मुबतला हूं, हो सकता है कल जब आप इधर आयें तो आप को भी ऐसी दिक्कत हो सकती है ।

चेयरमैन साहब, इन अलफाज के साथ मैं डागा साहब के बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं और उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि वह इस बिल को यहां लाये ।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

سبھا پتی مہودے - جو ابھی 5/3 صاحب نے بل رکھا ہے اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے - کہ اس بل کو میرے خیال سے بہت پہلے آ جانا چاہئے تھا - بہت سے لوگ یہاں پر ایسے بھی آئے ہوں گے جو اسکو اپوز بھی کریں گے - لیکن میں یہ جانتا ہوں میرے ذاتی ذالچ میں یہ بات ہے کہ ان میں سے بہت سے لوگ وہ ہیں کہ جب ۱۹۷۷ ع میں ہم نے یہ کوشش کی کہ ہماری تنخواہیں اور دوسری سہولتیں ایم پیز کو جو ملتی ہیں وہ ان کے اسٹیٹس کے مطابق چونکہ نہیں ہے اسلئے ہم نے ایک کمیٹی چلایا تھا جسکے اندر ۳۷۱ آدمیوں سے دستخط کرا کر ہم نے ایک میمورنڈم اس سبھ کے پردھان مانندی شری مراراجی بھائی کے سامنے پیش کیا تھا اس وقت کا میرا تجربہ ہے کہ جو لوگ آج یہاں پر اس بل کو اپوز کریں گے ان سے میری بات ہوئی وہ مجھ سے یہ بات کہتے تھے کہ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ ہمارا کام نہیں چل سکتا اور ہمیں بڑی پریشانی ہوتی ہے لیکن ہماری پارٹی کی پالیسی ایسی ہے کہ ہم اسکی معافقت

نہیں کر سکتے اور ہم اس پر دستخط نہیں کریں گے لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی ۳۷۱ لوگوں نے دستخط کئے بہت سے لوگ ایسے ہیں جو کہیں گے کہ پیسہ تو نہیں لیکن دوسری سہولیتیں دفتر وغیرہ کی ملنی چاہئے نتیجہ اسکا یہی ہے وہ بھی یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ ہمیں جو تنخواہیں اور سہولیتیں مل رہی ہیں وہ ہمارے لئے مناسب اور کافی نہیں ہے - میں انکی بات سے متفق ہوں، میں کہتا ہوں کہ ہماری تمام ضروریات اور اسٹیٹس کے مطابق پارلیامنٹ ہماری ذمہ داری لے لے اور ہمیں ایک پیسہ بھی نہ دے - آج جو پانچ سو روپئے اور ایک ہزار الاونس کا ملتا ہے اسکو ہم ختم کرنے کے لئے ہم تیار ہیں لیکن جو ہماری ذمہ داریاں ہیں انکو پورا کرنے کا انتظام کیا جائے - میں جانتا ہوں آج بھی بہت سے ممبران پارلیمنٹ کے بینک اکاونٹس میں آپکو اوور ڈرافٹ ملے گا اور کبھی کبھی تو ہمارا چیک واپس تک بھی آجاتا ہے - بڑی سنجیدگی کے ساتھ لکھکر آ جاتا ہے کہ آپ پارلیمنٹ کے آنریبل ممبر ہیں لیکن ۳۰۰۰ سے اوپر اور ڈرافٹ ہو چکا ہے جس کے آگے ہم نہیں دے سکتے ہیں یہ چیک واپس کیا جاتا ہے -

اب ان حالات میں بھی اگر کوئی صاحب اس بل کو اپوز کرتے ہیں تو انہیں کوئی آلٹرنیٹو بتانا چاہئے کہ کس طرح سے ہماری زندگی گذاری جائے -

ممبر مکان دیا جاتا ہے تو اسکا کرایہ فرنیچر ملتا ہے تو اسکا کرایہ سکریٹ کے لئے اگر ایش ٹرے ملتی ہے تو اسکا کرایہ اگر ٹیلیفون ہے تو اس میں ٹرنک کالس کیلئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے پانی کا بھی پیسہ دیجئے - ابھی میرے پاس ساڑھے بارہ سو کا بل آیا ہوا ہے بجلی آئیگی تو اسکا کرایہ - جھاڑو دینے کے لئے آدمی آئے گا اسکا کرایہ پھر گذر کیسے ہو - یا تو پھر آپ یہ طے کر لیجئے کہ ممبرس کے پاس کنسٹچوئنسی کا کوئی بھی آدمی نہیں آئے گا اور نہ ہی کوئی ممبر اپنی کانسٹی چوئنسی میں کبھی جائے گا ممبر اگر کسی کو چائے پلائے گا تو اس کو پنشمینٹ دیا جائے گا - ایسا لا آپ بنا دیجئے اگر ممبر کے یہاں کوئی آتا ہے اس کے لئے یا تو آپ گیسٹ ہاوس کا انتظام کیجئے یا پھر ایسا قانون بنا دیجئے کہ اسکو تہاڑ جیل بھیج دیا جائے گا - وہ ابھی وزیراعظم کے ہاں آیا کروں - اس سلسلے میں مجھے ۱۹۷۷ ع کا ایک واقعہ یاد آگیا

[شری رشید مسعود]

بھی ہو اور ۱۵۰ کلو میٹر بھی کوئی ایم پی جھنڈا لگا کر گاڑی پر چلا جائے اور لوٹ کر آئے تو ایک دن میں ہی چار سو روپئے کا بل بن جاتا ہے - اب سال میں پندرہ بیس دن بھی اگر وہ اپنی کانسٹی چوینسی میں چلا جائے تو کل ۱۹۵۰۰ روپئے سال میں جو اسکو ملتے ہیں وہ صرف اسی مد میں چلے جائیں گے کسی نے کہا ڈاکا جی کو ۳۰۰۰۰ روپئے ملتے ہیں تو ڈاکا جی نے رولنگ پارٹی کے ممبر ہیں بولنے والے ہیں انفلوئینشل ہیں ہو سکتا ہے وہ چار پانچ کمیٹیز میں رکھ دئے گئے ہوں لیکن ہماری طرف سے ممبر کو جسے پندرہ سو بھی ملتے ہیں انکو سال میں اٹھارہ ہزار ہی ہوئے -

اس پرکار ۱۹۵۰۰ روپئے ہمکو پورے سال میں ملتا ہے اور ڈاکا جی کو جو ۱۱۵۰۰ روپئے زیادہ ملتا ہے وہ اسکو تسلیم کریں وہ ہم سے زیادہ کیسے لے رہے ہیں - اسکے بعد آپ دیکھئے ایجوکیشن کا سوال ہے اور بدی ہم وہیں پر جانا چاہتے ہیں باہر سے ڈیلیگیشنس آتے ہیں ان میں ہم کو بلایا جاتا ہے - لیکن ہم تو یہ سوچتے ہیں کہ بدی گئے تو ۲۰ - ۲۵ - ۳۰ روپئے ٹیکسی میں

میرے ایک ساتھی تھے جن کے یہاں اس وقت اس طرح سے ایک مہمان آئے اور آکر مستقل طریقے سے رہنے لگے کافی دن بیت گئے تو انہوں نے ایک دن اپنے مہمان کو سمجھایا ان سے درخواست کی کہ میں آپکا خرچہ برداشت نہیں کر سکتا لہذا مجھے چھٹی دیں پھر بھی وہ باز نہیں آئے جب بھی ممبر صاحب کہانے کھلئے جائیں؛ وہ انکے ساتھ چل دیں مجبوراً ایک دن انہوں نے پولیس کو تیلیفون کر دیا کہ ایک آدمی اس طرح سے گڑ بڑ کر رہا ہے لہذا سارے دس بجے پولیس آئی اور انکو پکڑ کر لے گئی - جب اگلا الیکشن آیا تو اس میں وہ ممبر صاحب ہار گئے کیونکہ انکی کانسٹی چیونسی میں یہ بات پھیل گئی کہ انکے ہاں جو مہمان گیا تھا اسکو پولیس پکڑ کر لے گئی یہ کسی نے نہیں دیکھا کہ ایک مہینے سے وہ مہمان پریشان کر رہا تھا الٹے انکو سزا یہ ملی کہ الیکشن میں ہار گئے-

ایسی حالت میں جو بھی اس بل کا اپوزیشن کرے وہ بتائیں کہ ہم کیا کریں - آج بھی کوئی کانسٹی چوینسی ۳۰۰ کلومیٹر لمبی یا کم سے کم ۱۵۰ کلومیٹر لمبی چوڑی ہوتی ہے اب اگر پکی سڑک

یہ ساری چیزیں دی جاتی ہیں اس سے زیادہ بڑھ کر بدقسمتی اور کیا ہماری ہو سکتی ہے یہ آپکے ساتھ بھی ہے چاہے رولنگ پارٹی والے تھوڑا کم متاثر ہوتے ہیں اور اپوزیشن والے زیادہ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ یہاں پر بڑی کوئی معاملہ اٹھایا جاتا ہے تو اسپیکر صاحب کہہ دیں گے کہ یہ اسٹیٹ سبجیکٹ ہے - ریجیکٹڈ - اس پرکار ہم یہاں بھی مارے گئے اور تنخواہوں میں بھی مارے گئے - آپ جانتے ہیں کہ دین دیال اوپادھیائے جی کا دیہانت ہو گیا کیونکہ انکا اٹینڈینس تھرڈ کلاس میں تھا اور وہ فرسٹ کلاس میں تھے - وہاں کوئی ڈاکٹر نہیں حکیم نہیں کیا ہو رہا ہے ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آ رہا ہے ایم - پیز تو ایک تماشا بن کر رہ گئے ہیں - شہروانی جی کی بھی ایسی ہی حالت تھی -

اتفاق کی بات یہ ہے کہ بعض ہمیں کسی جلسے میں جانا پڑ جائے اور اسکی بیوی بھی پولیٹکس میں ہو اور ایم - پی نہ ہو اور اس وجہ سے ہم کو بھی سیکنڈ کلاس میں جانا پڑے گا - سیکنڈ کلاس میں نہ تو وہاں پر ہوٹلے کے لئے تیاری ہو سکتی ہے لکھائی پڑھائی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے اور جب وہاں پر اترے گا تو رکھنے کے لئے لگ جائے گا اور بڑی اتنے روپئے ٹیکسی میں دے دئے تو صبح کا ناشتہ کہاں سے آئیگا جو آپکے یہاں تیس آدمی مہمان بن کر رہے رہے ہیں - بڑی ناشتے میں کھول قبل روٹی بھی دیں گے تو کافی پیسہ لگ جائے گا - اس اور دھیان نہیں جا رہا ہے - مجھے یقین ہے جب جواب دیں گے تو ناف الٹی ہی پڑے گی سیدھی نہیں پڑے گی - ہمیں کلویئنس دی جائے میں پہلے ہی کہہ چکا ہوں کہ پیسہ بھی نہ دیا جائے لیکن ہماری ضرورتوں کی گارنٹی لے لی جائے - وہ دے نہیں سکتے ہیں کیونکہ یہ پریکٹیکلی سمجھ نہیں ہے -

ڈاکا جی نے ایک اور زیادتی کی ہے کہ الاؤنس ۶۵ روپئے ہونا چاہئے میں کہتا ہوں کہ ۱۰۱ روپئے کہیں نہ ہو - اتر پردیش کے اندر ایک ودھائک کو ۴۰ روپئے روز الاؤنس کا مل رہا ہے اور اسکے ساتھ ساتھ ٹیلیفون فری ڈیڑھ ہزار روپئے سیلری ہے مکان فری پانی فری بجلی فری کسی کو بھی اپنے ساتھ ۱۵ ہزار کلو میٹر تک فرسٹ کلاس میں لے جا سکتا ہے پورے ہندوستان میں کہیں بھی - اسکے علاوہ صفائی کرنے والا آدمی فری آٹھ کمروں میں ایک نوکر فری

اور جب اسٹیشن پر پہنچے تو پتہ لگا کہ ریزرویشن نہیں تھا - منتری جی سے شکایت کرتے ہیں تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہو گا - اتفاق سے اس نام کا دوسرا آدمی ٹریول کر رہا ہے جیسا کہ میرے ساتھ ہوا - میں نے ایک بار اسٹیشن صاحب سے اپنے ٹیلیفون کے بارے میں شکایت کی اسکے بعد پرائم منسٹر کو لکھ کر بھیجا لیکن پھر بھی تین دنوں تک ٹیلیفون ٹھیک نہیں ہوا - پانچویں دن اسٹیشن صاحب نے مجھے ایک خط لکھا جو آٹھ دس دن کے بعد پہنچتا ہے کہ آپکا ٹیلیفون ٹھیک کر دیا گیا تھا - ہم نے مدھو صاحب کو ٹیلیفون کیا تھا انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ ٹیلیفون ٹھیک ہے مدھو صاحب ہمارے آفس میں کام کرتے ہیں انہوں نے آفس سے ٹیلیفون کی شکایت درج کرائی تھی اس لئے انہوں نے ہو سکتا ہے مدھو صاحب کو دفتر میں ٹیلیفون کر کے پوچھا ہو لیکن ٹیلیفون تو میرے گھر کا خراب تھا وہ کہتے ہیں کہ گھر پر ٹیلیفون کیا تھا وہاں مدھو صاحب سے بات ہوئی تھی یہ حالت آپ کی بھوروکریسی کی ہے میں یہ بات اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ جس قسم کی دقت میں میں مبتلا ہوں ہو سکتا ہے کل جب آپ افسر

[شری رشید مسعود]

بھی پیسے نہیں ہونگے - اس پرکار یہ ساری باتیں ہیں -

شری ہری کیش بہادر (گورکھپور): سی - پی - آئی والے وروددھ کر رہے ہیں اور ان کے بھاشن کا سارا خرچا سپلائی کر رہے ہیں -

شری رشید مسعود : یہ تو کر ہی رہے ہیں - سی - پی - آئی نے بتایا کہ ہم ناک سیدھی پکڑ رہے ہیں اور یہ الٹی پکڑ رہے ہیں - میں اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتے ہوئے دو تین باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - ڈاکا جی نے اس میں ۶۵ روپئے کی بات کہی ہے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۰۰ روپئے ہونی چاہئے - دوسرے - بھوی کے لئے فرسٹ کلاس کا پاس ملنا چاہئے چاہے اس کے لئے آپ ایک سیما مقرر کر دیں کہ پانچ یا دس کلو میٹر کی - تیسرے اٹینڈینٹ کو بھی فرسٹ کلاس کا پاس ملنا چاہئے - کیونکہ یہ تو آپکے سامنے ہیں کہ کس پرکار ریل میں دو تین حادثے ہو چکے ہیں - یہ اٹینڈینٹ وہاں پر نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے انکی مرتیو ہو گئی - کبھی کبھی ایسا بھی ہوتا ہے کہ انکو ریلے میں جگہ نہیں ملتی ہے - یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ہم نے یہاں پر ریزرویشن کرایا

آئیں تو آپ کو بھی ایسی دقت ہو سکتی ہے -

چیئرمین صاحب میں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں ڈاگا صاحب کے بل کو سپورٹ کرتا اور انکو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ وہ اس بل کو یہاں لائے -]

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा तो ऐसा विचार है कि यह एक ऐसा बिल है जिस को बिना किसी वाद-विवाद के पारित कर देना चाहिए, सभी सदस्यों को एक मत से इसे पारित करना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय, डागा साहब ने जो बिल प्रस्थापित किया है उस में 4 मुख्य संशोधन हैं । पहला यह कि जो 500 रुपया माहवार हम को तनख्वाह मिलती है उसको 800 रुपया कर दिया जाय . .

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : 1000 रुपये कर दिया जाय ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : जो 51 रुपये रोज दैनिक भत्ता मिलता है उसको 65 रुपया कर दिया जाय . . . .

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : 101 रुपया कर दिया जाय । इन्होंने अपने ओरिजनल बिल में संशोधन कर दिया है ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : हां, इन्होंने संशोधन कर दिया है कि 101 रुपया कर देना चाहिये ।

तीसरे, सहयात्री जिस को स्पाउस कहते हैं—उसके लिए द्वितीय श्रेणी का पास दिया जाता है . . .

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : उसको स्पाउस नहीं कहते हैं । स्पाउस के मायने हस्बैण्ड तथा वाइफ ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मेरा मतलब सहयात्री से है, कम्पेनियन से है, स्पाउस की जगह शब्द सहयात्री ही होना चाहिये । उसको फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिलना चाहिये ।

उस के बाद चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में इन्होंने कहा कि उस में परिवार के सदस्यों को भी शामिल करना चाहिये । टेलीफोन की सुविधा के बारे में इन्होंने कहा है। जो 500 रुपये का भत्ता मिलता है जिस में डाक, तार, पानी, बिजली इत्यादि है उस को बढ़ाकर 750 रु. करना चाहिये। इस तरह से इन्होंने जितनी बातें संशोधन के रूप में रखी हैं, वे सब व्यावहारिक हैं और आज के जमाने में जब कि मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, ये सुविधायें अवश्य दी जानी चाहिये । इन के लिये हमें पैसा मिले या न मिले, लेकिन जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है अगर सरकार इन सब बातों की जवाबदेही अपने ऊपर ले ले तो तनख्वाह की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन जवाबदेही भी तो तभी आयेगी जब कि इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार किया जायेगा । आज संसार में जितने देश हैं, सभी देशों की तुलना में हमारे यहां सब से कम पैसा सांसदों को मिलता है । हाउस आफ कामन्स में, अमरीकी सीनेटर्स को, जो वेतन और सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, उन की तुलना में हमारे यहां बहुत कम दिया जाता है । इतना ही नहीं, अब तो राज्य विधान मंडलों में, जहां पहले 10 रुपये रोज मिलते थे, अब 45 और 50 रुपये रोज मिलने लगे हैं । छोटे छोटे प्रान्त में जिस की आबादी बहुत कम है वहां भी 45 और 51 रुपये रोज मिलते हैं ।

श्री रामसिंह यादव : राजस्थान में 51 रुपये रोज है ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : उस अनुपात से यदि लोक सभा में देखा जाय, तो सन 1952 में जो 51 रुपये रोज तय हुए थे, वही अब तक चले आ रहे हैं । मंहगाई चार गुना बढ़ गई है, लेकिन हम लोग तो केवल दो-गुना की बात कर रहे हैं । इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इस पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करें, इस में हिपोक्रेसी की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

सभापति महोदय, पंजाब में 45 रुपये रोज भत्ता मिलता है । इस के अलावा गाड़ी खरीदने के लिये . . .

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पाखण्ड पूरा आप लोग रचाये हुए हैं, कोई सिद्धान्त की बात करे तो वह पाखण्डी हो गया, यह कहां से सीख लिया है । आप अपनी बात रखिये ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : 45 हजार रुपया पंजाब में मकान बनाने के लिए लोन दिया जाता है और गाड़ी खरीदने के लिये भी 30 हजार रुपया लोन दिया जाता है । हरियाणा में भी यही बात है और वहां पर भी गाड़ी खरीदने के लिए 30 हजार रुपया लोन दिया जाता है । राजस्थान में, सिक्किम में और तामिलनाडु आदि कई जगहों पर मकान रहने के लिए फ्री दिया जाता है लेकिन हमारे यहां मकान का भी किराया लगता है । मकानों की हालत खराब है और जनता में यह भ्रम फैला हुआ है कि मेम्बरों को रहने के लिए मकान फ्री दिया जाता है, टेलीफोन फ्री मिलता है, बिजली फ्री मिलती है और पानी फ्री मिलता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जनता के बीच में यह भ्रम फैला हुआ है कि हम लोग शान व शौकत से रहते हैं और हमारा इन चीजों पर कोई खर्च नहीं होता है । मेरा एक प्रस्ताव भी इस के बारे में था और इन की भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि वर्त्तमान सेक्रेटेरिएट सुविधा या पैसों से क्या होगा । आप एक एसिसटेंट 500 रुपये में नहीं रख सकते हैं, एक स्टेनोग्राफर नहीं रख सकते हैं । स्थिति यह है कि सुबह से ले कर 11 बजे तक जब तक हम पार्लियामेंट हाउस आते हैं, हर 5 मिनट के बाद घंटी बजती है और अगर हम बाथरूम में भी होते हैं या पूजा करते रहते हैं तो हमें बाहर दौड़ कर देखना होता है कि कौन कौन है या फिर जो हमारे घर में रहते हैं, वे देखते हैं लेकिन वे कितने हैं । छोटा नौकर अगर है, तो वह कितना क्या कर सकता है ।

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारा पोस्टल स्टेम्पस पर बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है । 8 लाख से 10 लाख का प्रतिनिधित्व हम करते हैं, 6 विधान सभाओं या 5 विधान सभाओं को मिला कर हम प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं लेकिन उस के लिए हमें बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है । इसके अलावा मेरा यह कहना है कि विधान सभा में एक मेम्बर को 15 हजार टेलीफोन काल फ्री हैं और हम को भी 15 हजार टेलीफोन काल फ्री हैं । अगर 6 विधान सभाओं का हिसाब हम लगाएं, तो उसके अनुपात में हम को बहुत कम टेलीफोन काल फ्री है । हमारे बच्चे हमको पहचानते नहीं क्योंकि हमें खानाबदोशों की तरह से जिन्दगी बितानी होती है । इसलिए यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि अगर पति और पत्नी साथ चलते हैं और अगर किसी का पति या पत्नी नहीं है और उसके साथ कोई सहयात्री जाता है, तो उसको फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिलना चाहिए । अब होता क्या है कि खुद तो फर्स्ट क्लास में बैठा है । और दूसरा सैकेन्ड क्लास में बैठा है । अब पत्नी कोई गठरी तो है नहीं कि सेशन के टाइम पर लाकर रख दी और सेशन के बाद फिर ले कर चले गये । वह कोई मोटर तो है नहीं कि जहां चाहा रख दिया । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि पति या पत्नी या सहयात्री अगर साथ जाते हैं, तो उनको फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिलना चाहिए । हमारे एक बहुत बुजुर्ग बिहार के सदस्य थे बेचारे । उनकी मृत्यु हो गई और 10-15 स्टेशन के बाद जा कर किसी को पता चला कि उनकी मृत्यु हो गई । मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहती हूं कि इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस के लिए आप घबड़ाते हैं कि लोग क्या कहेंगे, जनता क्या कहेगी कि हमने अपनी तनख्वाह बढ़ा ली । सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि एक संसद सदस्य की जो जिम्मेवारी होती है, कम से कम उस जिम्मेदारी को वहन करने लायक हम को मिलना चाहिए । 30-40 लोग हमारे यहां रोज आते हैं और उन को चाय पिलानी होती है । शास्त्री जी तो चीनी खाते नहीं इसलिए उनको चीनी की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप यह कैसे कहती हैं, मैं 6-7 आदमियों को रोज चाय पिलाता हूं ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मैं यह कहती हूं कि एक तरफ तो ये हमारे मंत्री जी को

कहते हैं कि हम को आप फैसेलिटीज नहीं देते और दूसरी तरफ सिद्धान्त की बात करते हैं । इन की कथनी और करनी में फर्क है और यह फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए । जो कथनी और करनी में फर्क करते हैं, वही सिद्धान्त की बात करते हैं । हम लोग सिद्धान्त की बात सही जगह पर करते हैं । इसमें इतनी वित्तीय इन्वोल्वमेंट की बात नहीं है । इसलिए मेरा यह अनुरोध होगा कि जहां फ्री हाउस की बात होती है, उसके बारे में सोचा जाए । आन्ध्र प्रदेश में फ्री मकान दिया जाता है और जैसा मैंने सुना है मद्रास में यूटेंसिल्स और लीनन सब फ्री मिलता है।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं कि विधान सभा के सदस्य हमको चिट्ठी लिख देते हैं कि इतने आदमी आ रहे हैं, इनकी देखरेख करना । अगर उनकी देखरेख नहीं होती है, तो फिर वोट के समय वे याद रखते हैं, एम. एल. ए. से लेकर जनता तक कि हम वहां गये और हमें एक पियाली चाय भी नहीं पिलाई गई । मैं परसों की बात करती हूं रात को साढ़े 11 बजे हमारे क्षेत्र से 25-30 आदमी हमारे यहां आ गये । एक तो हम महिला हैं । हमारे भाई लोगों को शायद कुछ कम परेशानी होती होगी । एक महिला होने के नाते हमें अधिक परेशानी होती है । जिस ट्रेन से वे आये थे, वह ट्रेन लेट थी । बिचारे मर्द, औरत, बच्चे थे, सभी हमारे यहां आये और उन लोगों को हमें ठहराना ही होता है क्योंकि मैं उनका प्रतिनिधित्व तो करती हूं ।

हम लोगों को जो मकान मिले हैं उसका पर्याप्त किराया लिया जाता है । फर्नीचर के लिए पांच हजार की सीलिंग लगा रखी है कि इस से ज्यादा फर्नीचर हमको नहीं मिल सकता है उससे ज्यादा का किराया काफी देना पड़ता है । डोर मेट जो हम लेते हैं उनका हमें दो रुपये महीने किराया देना पड़ता है । हमें दो तरह का फर्नीचर मिलता है एक मूवबल और दूसरा नान मूवेबल हमारे यहां राइटिंग ब्यूरो होता है, उसका भी हम से किराया चार्ज किया जाता है । वह दीवार के साथ लगा हुआ है लेकिन उसको भी मूवेबल माना जाता है । इस के अलावा हमारे यहां जमादार, मेहतर आता है, उसको अलग देना पड़ता है । इस तरह से बहुत से हमारे एडीशनल खर्च हो जाते हैं ।

ड्राइंग रूम में जो राइटिंग ब्यूरो फिक्स है पता नहीं उसको आप कैसे मूवेबल मानते हैं । वह दरवाजे से बाहर निकल नहीं सकता है लेकिन उसको भी मूवेबल मान कर उसका किराया चार्ज किया जाता है । ऐसी बहुत-सी चीजें हैं जिनके बारे में हमें देखना है ।

ये सारी बातें कहने का मेरा मतलब यही है कि आप स्टेण्डर्ड आफ लीविंग की बात को और सुविधाओं की बात को छोड़ दीजिए लेकिन हमारे जो उत्तरदायित्व हैं उनके निर्वहन के लिए तो हमें आवश्यक साधन प्रदान कीजिए, बेशक हमें आप सुखसुविधाएं न दें । हमें इतना तो दीजिये कि हमारे यहां तनावपूर्ण वातावरण न रहे । हमारी जिन्दगी एक खानाबदोश की सी जिन्दगी होती है। घर में न पति पत्नी को देखे, बच्चे मां को या पिता को न देखे और इस प्रकार से हमारी जिन्दगी तनावपूर्ण बनी रहे । इस से निकालने के लिए भी और अपने क्षेत्र की जनता की सेवा करने के लिए, उनका अच्छा प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए हमें उचित सुविधाएं तो प्राप्त होनी ही चाहिए । चाहे मंत्री हों, चाहे सदस्यगण हों, उनकी सुविधाएं आजकल बहुत कम हैं । इन से हमारा दिन-रात का काम नहीं चल सकता है । हमें दिन-रात काम करना पड़ता है । इसलिए हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए इस बिल को पास करना जरूरी है । मैं सभा के सभी सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूंगी कि इस को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करें ।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members have pointed out that if we say that salary and allowances should not be increased, it would be a hypocrisy. I think, those hon. Members who call us hypocrites, most probably live in a high society. They have never gone to the villages; they have never seen the plight of villagers.

It is a fact that the prices have been increasing. But the Government has been pleading with us that they have succeeded in arresting the price

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

rise. It is a member of the ruling party who has pointed out that the prices have been increasing day by day.

17.00 hrs.

It is a fact that prices have been increasing but we should keep in mind the fact that we are the representatives of the people, who live in the villages and in the basti areas of the towns and cities. We know very well how much suffering they have to undergo during these price-spiralling days and the Planning Commission has pointed out in its report that more than 50 per cent of the people, most probably 50.6 per cent of the total population, live below the poverty line. But our assesmsent in this respect is that more than 70 per cent of the people in India live below the poverty line. Most probably, many Members who adorn this august House are not fully aware of the lives of the villagers who live even a beastly life. I say so because in a hut boys and girls and husband and wife and cows and buffaloes and goats and sheep live together side by side. There is no difference between the beasts and the human beings.

A demand has been made for payment of Rs. 65/- during the session period. But, you must remember that even an average family in the villages cannot earn Rs. 50/- per month. Most probably, many of our Members do not know this fact.

The increase in salaries and allowances has been justified on the ground that efficiency should be maintained. But, to maintain the efficiency of the hon. Members I would suggest to the Government that Stenographers or typists should be provided to them when they need and if we do this, our efficiency can be maintained and we can act as Members of Parliament efficiently. With these words I oppose the Bill.

श्री पी. नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति जी, मोहतरम डागा साहब ने सेलरी एण्ड अलाउंसेस बढ़ाने के बारे में जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, उस बिल का मैं समर्थन करते हुए चंद बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

जैसा कि डागा साहब ने इस एवान के सामने डिटेल में इस मसले को पूरी तरह उभारा, कोई टापिक उन्होंने छोड़ा नहीं है, जिस पर मैं और कुछ कह सकूं । लिहाजा उन बातों पर मैं न जाते हुए चन्द प्वाइंट आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं जो कि शायद बहुत सारे सदस्यों के जहन में नहीं होंगे । खासतौर पर उन इलाकों के बारे में जो ट्राइबल हैं, जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं या जो रेगिस्तानी इलाके हैं—जैसे राजस्थान है, और भी बहुत सारे ऐसे इलाके हैं वहां पर क्या-क्या मुश्किलात मेंबरों को भुगतनी पड़ती है, उन मुश्किलात को देखते हुए डागा साहब ने अपने बिल में मेम्बरों की तनखाह जो 500 रुपये के बजाए एक हजार रुपया बढ़ाने के लिए और अलाउंसेस 51 रुपये के बजाए 101 रुपये करने के लिए कहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि किसी हद तक वह भी कम होगा । उन हालात का सही ढंग से जायजा लिया जाए, जिन हालत में ट्राइबल्स एरिया में और पहाड़ी एरिया में रहने वाले लोगों के पास मेंबर्स को जाना पड़ता है । जहां तक रेलवे पास का सम्बन्ध है स्पाउज के लिए भी फ्री फर्स्ट क्लास पास की बात इस बिल में कही गई है । यह ठीक बात है । वह मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन उन लोगों का क्या होगा जिन की कन्स्टीच्यून्सी में रेलवे लाइनें हैं नहीं है । बहुत से ऐसे आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज हैं जिन के इलाकों में रेलवे का जाल बिछा हुआ है लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे इलाके भी हैं जहां रेलवेज ही नहीं हैं। वहां पर यह फ्री रेलवे पास की बात बेमानी बन जाती है । फ्री रेलवे पास पर आप भारत के किसी भी कोने में जा सकते हैं लेकिन क्या आपने कभी यह भी सोचा है कि आप भूखे तो घूम नहीं सकते हैं । जेब में भी कुछ होना चाहिए । मैं समझता

हूं कि जहां रेल की जिस कान्स्टीट्यूंसी में फैसिलिटीज नहीं है वहां पर अगर कोई मैम्बर दौरे पर जाता है, तो उसके लिए कोई एक्सटरा एलाउंस होना चाहिए ताकि उसको कुछ कम्पेंसेट किया जा सके। जहां तक मैम्बरों को फ्री फर्स्ट क्लास रेलवे पास का सवाल है उनको आप एयर कंडिशन में सफर करने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? जब कि ब्यूरोक्रेट्स जैसे डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी, ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी, सैक्रेटरी एयर कंडिशन में जा सकते हैं और कहा जाता है कि उनका स्टेटस हम से नीचे है। अगर नीचे है तो वे तो एयर कंडिशन में सफर करेंगे और हम फर्स्ट क्लास में सफर करेंगे ? क्या यह एक मैम्बर की डिग्निटी नहीं होगी ? लिहाजा आपको एयर-कंडिशन में मैम्बर्ज को सफर करना एलाउ करना चाहिए। स्पाउज के लिए रेलवे कन्सैशन के लिए जो एमेंडमेंट उन्होंने दिया है उसको मैं स्पोर्ट करता हूं। लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब सैशन होता है तो स्पाउज को भी फ्री फर्स्ट क्लास रेल में सफर की इजाजत होती है तो लद्दाख जैसे इलाकों में तो नवम्बर के महीने से लेकर 6-7 महीने के लिए रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं और मैं अगर स्पाउज को लाना चाहूं तो कैसे ला सकता हूं। एक ही जरिया है कि हवाई जहाज से लाऊं। जब मैम्बर रेलवे में स्पाउज को फ्री ले जा सकते हैं तो यह कंसैशन ऐसे मैम्बरों को मिलना चाहिये जिन को हवाई जहाज के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता आने जाने के लिए न हो।

बहुत से और भी प्वाइंट्स है जिन के बारे में सोचा जाना जरूरी है। मौजूदा बिल में डागा साहब ने जो फैसिलिटीज मांगी हैं, वे सरकार को दे देना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ साथ आगे के लिए कोई कम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल इस सिलसिले में लाया जाना चाहिये जिसके लिए काफी गुंजाईश है। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

हाउसिंग, पोस्टल, वाटर, बिजली, कंस्टीट्यूएंसी और सैक्रेटेरियल फैसिलिटीज के वास्ते जो 750 रूपये की मांग की गई है, उसको भी मैं स्पोर्ट करता हूं। मैं मेम्बर्ज की पेंशन के बारे में चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूं। आपने प्रोविजन कर रखा है कि जो मेम्बर पांच साल तक रह जाता है, उसको पेंशन मिलती है। तो वह पेंशन के लिये एन्टाइटिल्ड है। पिछले दिनों आप एक संशोधन लाये थे कि जो सदस्य 5 साल का समय पूरा नहीं करते हैं, पार्लियामेंट पहले डिजाल्व हो जाती है तो आपने उसमें 60 दिन का प्रोवीजन रखा था कि इतने से अगर शार्ट पड़ता हो उनकी भी पेंशन मिलेगी। लेकिन इस देश में दो कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज ऐसी है जहां पर 5 से लेकर 7 महीने मियाद 5 साल से कम पड़ती है। हालांकि इलैक्शन नामीनेशन पेपर्स हमको सारे देश के साथ ही फाइल करने पड़ते हैं लेकिन चुनाव जुलाई से पहले नहीं होता है। तो उस मसले में आपने नहीं सोचा कि ऐसे हालात में चुने जाने वाले मेम्बरों को पूरी पेन्शन क्यों नहीं मिलनी चाहिए ? उसका क्या होगा ? सरकार को इस पर सोचना चाहिये। छठी लोक सभा ढाई साल रही क्योंकि मुल्क में कुछ ऐसे हालात थे कि पूरे टर्म नहीं चल पायी। इसमें किसी मेम्बर का फाल्ट नहीं था। हालात की वजह से पहले ही डिजाल्व हो गई। इसलिए इन हालात में भी जो मेम्बर इलेक्ट हुए थे उनको भी वही हक मिलना चाहिये जो 5 साल पूरा करने वाले सदस्यों को मिलते हैं। अगर ऐसा प्रोवीजन नहीं किया गया तो उसमें ऐसे मेम्बर्ज का क्या दोष है, मेम्बर को क्यों सजा मिले ? यह एक डिस्क्रीमिनेशन है हालात की वजह से अगर हाउस जल्दी डिजाल्व हो जाता है या इलैक्शन नहीं हो सकता है जैसे हमारे केस में है तो जो फैसिलिटीज आप हासिल करते हैं वह हमें नहीं मिल पाती हैं। इन बातों का भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिये और एमेंन्डमेंट लाने की जरूरत है।

माननीय डागा जी ने जो बिल रखा है और उस पर जिस तफसील के साथ मेम्बरान ने अपने विचार रखे उसके बाद हमें इस पर ज्यादा बोलने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। आपने घंटी भी बजा दी, इसीलिए इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं। और तकरीर खत्म करता हूं।

ایریا میں اور پہاڑی ایریا میں رہنے والے لوگوں کے پاس ممبرس کو جانا پڑتا ہے - جہاں تک ریلوے پاس کا سمبندھ ہے اسہاؤز کے لئے بھی فری فرسٹ کلاس پاس کی بات اس بل میں کہی گئی ہے یہ ٹھیک بات ہے وہ ملنا چاہئے - لیکن ان لوگوں کا کیا ہوگا - جن کی کانسٹی ٹیونسی میں ریلوے لائنیں ہی نہیں ہیں - بہت سے ایسے آنریبل ممبرس ہیں جن کے علاقے میں ریلوے کا جال بچھا ہوا ہے - لیکن بہت سے ایسے علاقے بھی ہیں جہاں ریلویز ہی نہیں ہیں - وہاں پر یہ فری ریلوے پاس کی بات بے معنی بن جاتی ہے - فری ریلوے پاس پر آپ بھارت کے کسی بھی کونے میں جا سکتے ہیں - لیکن کیا آپ نے کبھی یہ بھی سوچا ہے کہ آپ بھوکے تو نہیں گھوم سکتے ہیں جیب میں بھی کچھ ہونا چاہئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جن کانسٹی ٹیونسیز میں ریل کی فیسیلٹیز نہیں ہیں وہاں پر اگر کوئی ممبر دورے پر جاتا ہے - خاص طور پر اپنی کانسٹی چیونسی میں تو اس کے لئے کوئی extra الاؤنس ہونا چاہئے - تاکہ اس کو کچھ کمپنسیٹ کیا جا سکے جہاں تک ممبروں کو فری فسٹ کلاس ریلوے پاس کا سوال ہے ان کو آپ ایئر کانڈیشن میں سفر کرنے کی اجازت کیوں نہیں دیتے ہیں - جب کہ بھورو کریٹس جیسے

[شری پی - نام گیال (لداخ) :

سبھاپتی جی - محترم ڈاگا صاحب نے سیلری اینڈ الاؤنسز بڑھانے کے بارے میں جو بل پرستوت کیا ہے اس بل کا میں سمرتھن کرتے ہوئے چند باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں -

جیسا کہ ڈاگا صاحب نے اس ایوان کے سامنے ڈیٹیل میں اس مسئلے کو پوری طرح اجاگر کیا ہے کوئی ٹاپک انہوں نے چھوڑا نہیں ہے جس پر میں اور کچھ کہہ سکوں - لہذا ان باتوں پر میں نہ جاتے ہوئے چند پوائنٹ آپ کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں جو کہ شاید بہت سارے سدسیوں کے ذہن میں نہیں ہوں گے - خاص طور پر ان علاقوں کے بارے میں جو ٹرائبل ہیں جو پہاڑی علاقے ہیں یا جو ریگستانی علاقے ہیں - جیسے راجستھان ہے اور بھی بہت سارے ایسے علاقے ہیں وہاں پر کیا کیا مشکلات ممبروں کو بھگتنا پڑتی ہیں ان مشکلات کو دیکھتے ہوئے ڈاگا صاحب نے اپنے بل میں ممبروں کی تنخواہ جو ۵۰۰ روپئے کی بجائے تنخواہ ایک ہزار روپیہ بڑھانے کے لئے اور الاؤنس ۱۵ روپئے کے بجائے ۱۰۱ روپئے کرنے کے لئے کہا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کسی حد تک وہ بھی کم ہوگا - ان حالات کا صحیح ڈھنگ سے جائزہ لیا جائے جن حالات میں ٹرائبل

کو دے دینا چاہئے - لیکن ساتھ ساتھ آگے کے لئے کوئی comprehensive بل اس سلسلہ میں لایا جانا چاہئے جس کے لئے کافی گنجائش ہے - یہ بہت ضروری ہے -

ہاوسنگ ہوسٹل واٹر بجلی کانسٹی چیونسی اور سیکریٹریل فیسیلٹیز کے واسطے جو ۷۵۰ روپئے کی مانگ کی گئی ہے اس کو بھی میں سپورٹ کرتا ہوں - میں ممبرز کی پینشن کے بارے میں چند باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں -

آپ نے پرووِیژن کر رکھا ہے کہ جو ممبر پانچ سال تک رہ جاتا ہے اس کو پینشن ملتی ہے - تو وہ پینشن کے لئے این ٹائٹلڈ ہیں پچھلے دنوں آپ ایک سنسودھن لائے تھے کہ جو سدسٹے پانچ سال کا سے پورا نہیں کرتے ہیں - پارلیمنٹ پہلے ڈزولو ہو جاتی ہے تو آپ نے اس میں ساتھ دن کا پرووِیژن رکھا تھا - کہ اتنے سے اگر شارٹ پڑتا ہو تو اس کو بھی پینشن ملے گی - لیکن اس دیش میں دو کانسٹی چیونسی ایسی ہیں جہاں پر پانچ سے لے کر سات مہینے کی معیاد پانچ سال سے کم پڑتا ہے حالانکہ الیکشن nomination پیپرس ہم کو سارے دیش کے ساتھ ہی فائل کرنے پڑتے ہیں لیکن چناو جولائی سے پہلے نہیں ہوتا ہے تو اس مسئلے

ڈپٹی سیکریٹری جوائنٹ سیکریٹری سیکریٹری اینڈ کلڈیشن میں جا سکتے ہیں - اور کہا یہ جاتا ہے ان کا status کہ ہم سے نیچے ہیں اگر نیچے ہیں تو وہ تو اینڈ کلڈیشن میں سفر کریں گے اور ہم فرسٹ کلاس میں سفر کریں گے - کیا یہ ایک ممبر کی below ڈگنٹی نہیں ہوگا - لہذا آپ کو اینڈ کلڈیشن میں ممبرس کو سفر کرنا الاو کرنا چاہئے - اسپاوز کے ریلوے concession کیلئے جو امینڈمینٹ انہوں نے دیا ہے اس کو میں سپورٹ کرتا ہوں لیکن ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب سیشن ہوتا ہے تو اسپاوز کو بھی فری فسٹ کلاس ریل میں سفر کی اجازت ہوتی ہے جیسے اب تو لداخ جیسے علاقوں میں تو نومبر کے مہینے سے لے کر چھ سات مہینے کے لئے راستے بند ہو جاتے ہیں - اور میں اگر اسپاوز کو لانا چاہوں تو کیسے لا سکتا ہوں ایک ہی ذریعہ ہے کہ ہوائی جہاز سے لاوں جب ممبر ریلوے میں اسپاوز کو فری لے جا سکتے ہیں - تو یہ کنسیشن ایسے ممبروں کو ملنا چاہئے جن کو ہوائی جہاز کے سوائے اور کوئی راستہ آنے جانے کے لئے نہ ہو -

بہت سے اور بھی پوائنٹس ہیں جن کے بارے میں سوچا جانا ضروری ہے - موجودہ بل میں ڈاکا صاحب نے جو فیسیلٹیز مانگی ہیں وہ سرکار

[شری پی - نام گیال]

میں آپ نے نہیں سوچا کہ ایسے حالات میں چلے جانے والے ممبروں کو پوری پینشن کیوں نہیں ملنی چاہئے ؟ کہ اس کا کیا ہوگا سرکار کو اس پر سوچنا چاہئے - چوتھی لوک سبھا ڈھائی سال رہی کیونکہ ملک میں کچھ ایسے حالات تھے کہ پورے ٹرم نہیں چل پائی اس میں کسی ممبر کا فالٹ نہیں تھا حالات کی وجہ سے پہلے ہی ڈزولو ہو گئی اس لئے ان حالات میں ہی جو ممبر الیکٹ ہوئے تھے ان کو بھی وہی حق ملنا چاہئے - جو ۵ سال پورا کرنے والے ممبروں کو ملتے ہیں اگر ایسا پروویژن نہیں کیا گیا تو اس میں ایسے ممبرز کا ہمارا کیا دوش ہے ممبر کو کیوں سزا ملے یہ ایک *discrimination* ہے - حالات کی وجہ سے اگر ہاؤس جلدی ڈزولو ہو جاتا ہے یا الیکشن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے جیسے ہمارے کیس میں ہے تو جو فیسیلیٹیز آپ حاصل کرتے ہیں وہ ہمیں نہیں مل پاتی ہیں - ان باتوں کا بھی آپ کو دھیان رکھنا چاہئے - اور امینڈمینٹ لانے کی ضرورت ہے -

مانڈلوئی ڈاکا جی نے جو بل رکھا ہے اور اس پر جس تفصیل کے ساتھ ممبران نے اپنے وچار رکھے اس کے بعد ہمیں اس پر زیادہ بولنے کی گنجائش نہیں ہے - آپ نے کوئسچن بھی بھیجا

ہی اس لئے ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں اور تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں -]

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): सभापति महोदय, श्री डागा जी ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । लोक सभा देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था है और उसका महत्व-पूर्ण स्थान है । एक मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट 8 लाख लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, कहीं 7 लाख है । लेकिन एक विधान सभा सदस्य केवल 1 लाख लोगों का ही प्रति-निधित्व करता है । अब अगर विधान सभा सदस्यों की सैलरी और उनके अलाउन्सेज एक एम.पी. से अधिक हो तो इस विषमता को कोई भी पसन्द नहीं कर सकता है । प्रान्तों में जिस प्रकार से सेलरीज और अला-उन्सेज है, जैसे कर्नाटक में, महाराष्ट्र में या नागालेंड में, इनमें मेम्बरों की सेलरीज और अलाउन्सेज लोक सभा सदस्य से ज्यादा है । तो इस प्रकार की स्थिति देश में नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं यह जानता हूं कि देश बड़ी नाजुक परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा है और आर्थिक स्थिति से सबल नहीं है, परन्तु यह भी देखना आवश्यक है कि लोक-सभा सदस्य होने के नाते उनका क्या कर्तव्य है और उसे वह ईमानदारी से कैसे निभाए मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत गहराई से चिन्तन और मनन किया है और मैंने यह पाया है कि 500 रुपये की जो सेलरी है, यह मेम्बर के स्टेटस के माफिक ठीक नहीं है। कोई भी सैलरी के बारे में अगर जानकारी प्राप्त करे, एसिस्टेंट सैक्रेटरी, क्लर्क्स है, उनको या दूसरे जो भी आफिसर्स है, उनको मिलने वाली तनख्वाहों के मुकाबले में 500 रुपये की एम. पी. की सैलरी बहुत ही कम है । मैं मानता हूं कि स्थिति को देखते हुए जो 1000 रुपये सैलरी का सुझाव दिया गया है, यह बिल्कुल प्रैक्टीकल है ।

दूसरी बात जो 51 रुपये डेली एलाउन्स की बजाय 101 रु. डेली एलाउन्स का सुझाव दिया है, उसको मैं नहीं मानता हूं । अगर सदस्य की तनख्वाह 500 रुपये से

1000 रुपये कर दी जाये तो जनता कभी इसकी आलोचना नहीं करेगी परन्तु आज अगर हमारा एलाउन्स 100 रुपये कर दिया जाये तो क्योंकि किसी भी सैक्रेटरी या चीफ सैक्रेटरी का एलाउन्स 100 रूपये नहीं है, इसकी आलोचना अवश्य की जायेगी । इसलिए अगर व्यवहारिक रूप से हम देखें तो 51 रुपये जो डेली एलाउन्स के निर्धारित किये गये हैं, वह बिलकुल ठीक हैं, उन्हें नहीं बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए । मैंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से देखा है कि गवर्नमेंट में कहीं भी डेली एलाउन्स 51 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है, इसलिए इसे बिलकुल नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

मेरा तो यह कहना है कि लोक-सभा के सदस्य अपने क्षेत्रों में बहुत कम जाते हैं । वह अपने क्षेत्रों में न जा कर ज्यादा अपना समय कमेटियों की मीटिंगों में बिताते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि रूल्स में इस तरह के परिवर्तन किये जायें कि जो इलैक्टेड कमेटीज हैं, उनकी 10 दिन से ज्यादा सिटिंग्ज न हों और जो नामिनेटिड कमेटीज हैं, उनकी 7 दिन से ज्यादा सिटिंग्ज न हों ताकि यह जो आलोचना होती है कि कमेटियों की मिटिंगें कर के मेम्बर्स ज्यादा अर्जन करते हैं, यह जो चार्ज लगाया जाता है जनता की तरफ से, वह चार्ज बिलकुल सही है । इस तरह से मेम्बर्स अपने क्षेत्र की सेवा नहीं कर सकते हैं

यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि मेम्बर्स को महीने में कम-से-कम 15 दिन अपने क्षेत्र में अवश्य रहना चाहिये और जनता व वोटर्स से सम्पर्क करना चाहिये । इसलिए मेरा यह दृढ़ मत है कि 51 रुपये के डेली एलाउन्स को किसी सूरत में नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

सह-यात्री के बारे में जो सुझाव है कि वह स्पाउज के लिए ही न होकर सह-यात्री होना चाहिये इस बारे में जो सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिये हैं कि अटैन्डेंट अगर साथ में नहीं होता है तो सदस्य का कोई परपज उससे सर्व नहीं होता है, अगर वह मेम्बर के साथ ही फर्स्ट क्लास में हो तो उसको सहायक हो सकता है नहीं तो उसे कोई रुझान नहीं मिलता है, यह ठीक है । कम्पेनियन को चेंज कर के भले ही कोई भी साथ में हो, अटैन्डेंट हो या स्पाउज हो, उसको मेम्बर के साथ फर्स्ट क्लास में जाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये । इसलिये कम्पेनियन शब्द की जगह सहायक शब्द जोड़ना चाहिये ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : "कम्पेनियन" वर्ड आलरेडी है ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अगर है, तो मेरा विचार है कि उसके लिए भी फर्स्ट क्लास का प्राविजन होना चाहिए । अगर यह व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती, तो स्पाउज के लिए व्यवस्था अवश्य ही होनी चाहिए । उसके बारे में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ? इस बारे में श्री डागा ने विस्तार से कह दिया है । मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता ।

जहां तक निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, उदाहरण के लिए मेरा क्षेत्र, और जो मित्र मुझसे पहले बोले हैं, उनका क्षेत्र बहुत ही बड़ा और विस्तृत है । वहां बहुत कठिनाइयां हैं । डेजर्ट एरिया और हिली एरिया में बहुत कठिनाइयां हैं । उन क्षेत्रों की स्थिति को देखते हुए यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि एम. पीज. तीन, चार या पांच दिन तक, एक निर्धारित किलो-मीटर तक, पूल की जीप का प्रयोग कर सकें और सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसका पैसा दे । इससे संसद्-सदस्य का स्टेटस बनता है । आज कलैक्टर का स्टेटस बनाने के लिए जनता की नजरों में एम. पी. का स्टेटस नहीं है । उसका स्टेटस बनाने के लिए यह अवश्य है कि एम. पीज. को तीन, चार या पांच दिन के लिए जीप के प्रयोग की सुविधा दी जाए ।

जहां तक हाउसिंग फैसिलिटीज का सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान में, और कई अन्य प्रान्तों में, एम. एल. एज. से किराया नहीं लिया जाता है । इसी तरह एम. पीज. से भी किराया वसूल नहीं करना चाहिये । बिजली की भी सीमा बांध देनी चाहिये कि इससे ज्यादा बिजली का प्रयोग करने पर चार्जिज लगेंगे, जैसे कि टेलीफोन के बारे में व्यवस्था है । टेलीफोन-कालज की सीमा को भी कुछ बढ़ाना चाहिए--ज्यादा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । मेरा इतना कहना

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

क्षेत्र है। वहां से जितने लोग मेरे यहां आते हैं, मैं उन्हें टेलीफोन करने से मना नहीं कर सकता। हम खुद टेलीफोन करें और अपने मित्रों को न करने दें, यह नहीं हो सकता। काम अधिक बढ़ गया है, इसलिए टेलीफोन-काल्ज की सीमा को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री डागा के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे दुख है कि मुझे डागा साहब जैसे भले और निर्भीक सांसद के विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा होना पड़ रहा है। यूं यहां बहुत से लोग अपने आप को वाक-बहादुर कहते हैं। वे किसी को पाखंडी कह सकते हैं और किसी को और बातों से विभूषित कर सकते हैं। मुझे उसपर कोई एतराज नहीं है। वे जो चाहे, कहें। लेकिन जो बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूं, वे उन्हें ध्यान से सुनें और उनपर विचार करें।

श्री डागा के विधेयक में तनख्वाह 500 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 800 रुपये और दैनिक भत्ता 51 रुपये से 65 रुपये करने की बात कही गई है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अब तनख्वाह 101 रुपये करने की बात कही गई है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर 10001 रुपये, तो वह और ज्यादा है।

यह वृद्धि किस आधार पर मांगी जा रही है, यह मैं माननीय सदस्य के विधेयक के उद्देश्य को पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूं उसमें कहा गया है :—

> "निर्वाह-व्यय और मुद्रा स्फीति में चहुंमुखी वृद्धि तथा सभी अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण संसद सदस्यों का वेतन, दैनिक भत्ता और अन्य फायदे बढ़ाना आवश्यक हो गया है ताकि वे अपने कृत्यों का उचित रूप में निर्वहन कर सकें।"

मैं केवल एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या महंगाई केवल 750 संसद्-सदस्यों के लिए ही बढ़ी है? या पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को जनता को इस का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है? कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के सामने भी महंगाई है, दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के सामने भी महंगाई है और हमारे राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के सामने भी महंगाई का सवाल है। यह सर्वमुखी सवाल है। तो आप अपनी बात तो कहते हैं लेकिन आज ही सवेरे जब एक प्रश्न पेश था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की महंगाई की तीन किस्त बकाया पड़ गई, उस को देना चाहिए तो उस पर मंत्री बराबर अगर मगर करते रहे, विचार कर रहे हैं, सोच रहे हैं, इस तरह की बात करते रहे। वह तो उन का अधिकार है आप के निर्णय के मुताबिक लेकिन कहते हैं कि मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ जायगी, महंगाई बढ़ जायगी। इस नाम पर कारखाने में काम करने वाले लोगों की तनख्वाह नहीं बढ़ाएगें, बोनस नहीं देंगे, महंगाई भत्ता नहीं देंगे, दफ्तरों में काम करने वालों को आप इन सहूलियतों से महरूम रखोंगे लेकिन आप शिव जी के त्रिशूल पर रहने वाले साढ़े सात सौ एम. पी., सब से ज्यादा कष्ट में हैं, सब से ज्यादा कष्ट इसी श्रेणी को है जो शीत ताप नियंत्रित इन मकानें रह रही है, उन्ही के लिए यह महंगाई ज्यादा बढ़ गई है? इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आप को उन के लिए भी बोलना चाहिए।

श्री मूल चंद डागा : आप ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए वकालत नहीं की? आप ने एल आइ सी के लिए वकालत नहीं की?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: एल आइ सी के कर्मचारियों को तीन हजार नहीं मिलता। आप ने गलत बात कही है। ..... **(व्यवधान)**. ..इस तरह से मैं घबड़ाने वाली नहीं हूं। मेरी बात सुनिए। मेरा तीर निशाने पर लग रहा है, इसलिए आप लोग घबड़ा रहे हैं।

आज अगर महंगाई है तो सम्पूर्ण हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के लिये है, किसान, मजदूर, आप, हम, सारे लोगों के लिए है। सरकारी कर्मचारी, गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी, सभी

के लिए है । आज आधी से ज्यादा हमारी आबादी गरीबी की लाइन से नीचे रहती है । उसके लिए तो आप नहीं कभी बोलते कि यह बढ़ाओ । इसीलिए इस आधार पर मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं । आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति भी वैसी नहीं है और साथ-साथ जनता की स्थिति भी ऐसी नहीं है कि आप की इन मांगों का समर्थन आम जनता कर सके । आप ने, हम लोगों ने क्या अपनी अपनी जनता से, अपने वोटरों से इस के बारे में राय ली है? आप राय लिजिए और अगर आपकी जनता यह कह दे, बहुमत तो जरूर ले लीजिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम ने पूछा है जनता से, फिर आए हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो मैंने भी पूछा है ।।। **(व्यवधान)** ।।।

मैं तो अपनी बात कह रहा हूं । मुझे अभी कुछ और बात कहनी है । मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आप जनता की राय लीजिये अगर आप सचमुच में यह चाहते हैं । अखबारों में संसद सदस्यों के बारे में उन के खिलाफ कितना लिखा जाता है वह आप पढ़ते हैं, उसके बावजूद इस तरह की बात करते हैं । इसलिए मैं इस सिद्धांत पर इस का विरोध कर रहा हूं कि मंहगाई केवल आप के लिए नहीं है, पूरी जनता के लिए है ।। पहले उनके लिए इंतजाम कीजिए तब आप अपने लिए इंतजाम कीजिए ।।

तब मैं चाहता क्या हूं यह आप पूछ सकते हैं । आप नकद पैसा जो मांग रहे हैं यह गलत है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए । आप कहेंगे कि हम संसद सदस्य हैं, हमारी जवाबदेही है, उस को पूरा करना हमारा काम है, हमें जनता की सेवा करनी है, उन के बीच में वहां जाना भी है, उन से सम्पर्क भी बनाना है, अगर वह आएं तो उन्हें अपने घरों में रखना भी है, ये सारे काम करने हैं । तो आप सैक्रेटेरियल सहायता मांगिए, आप डाक तार की सहूलियत मांगिए ।।।।। **(व्यवधान)** ।।।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप नाक यों पकड़ रहे हैं ।।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, सुनिए । मैं नाक यों नहीं पकड़ रहा हूं । **(व्यवधान)** ये लोग नाक की बात बोलते हैं इसलिए मैं सवाल उठा रहा हूं कि जो काम नहीं करेगा उसे सैक्रेटेरियल असिस्टेन्स नहीं मिलेगा, जो काम नहीं करेगा उसे डाक तार विभाग की सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी और जो काम नहीं करेगा उसे ज्यादा टेलीफोन करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । इस तरह से कम से कम उन पर तो सरकार का पैसा बचेगा । इसीलिए मैं नकद के खिलाफ हूं । जो भी काम करेंगे अपने क्षेत्र का, अपने देश का उनको जरूर इन सुविधाओं का अधिकार होना चाहिए । **(व्यवधान)** इसलिए आप सेक्रेटेरियल सहायता दीजिए, टेलीफोन की सुविधा दीजिए, डाक-तार की सहूलियत दीजिए । चिट्ठियां भेजने की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि आज कार्ड के दाम बहुत बढ़ गए हैं । एक साधारण बधायी-पत्र जो पहले 40 पैसे में मिलता था उसका दाम 75 पैसे हो गया है और जो रंगीन बधायी-पत्र 55 पैसे में पहले आता था वह 75 पैसे का हो गया है। आप कहिए कि इनके दाम नहीं बढ़ाए जायें ।

जहां तक क्षेत्रों में घूमने का सम्बन्ध है हमें कम से कम दो महीने के लिए जीप मिलनी चाहिए ताकि हम अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर सकें । यह सारी सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए, रुपया नहीं मिलना चाहिए। जनता के ऊपर इसका कोई बुरा असर भी नहीं पड़ेगा और जो लोग काम करेंगे उन्हीं को यह सहूलियत मिल सकेगी ।

आपने यह कहा कि मेरी बीबी को पूरे देश का बादशाह बना दिया जाए घूमने के लिए । आप इसकी मांग क्यों करते हैं ? अभी जो व्यवस्था है उसके अन्तर्गत वे सेशन में दिल्ली आयेंगी और सेशन के बाद जायेंगी लेकिन हमने देखा है कि कितने ही सदस्य कई दफा लाते हैं और ले जाते हैं जोकि गलत है लेकिन ऐसा हो रहा है । इसको आप खत्म करें या फिर इजाजत दीजिए कि पत्नियों को, स्पाउज को, या कोई विधुर है विधवा है तो किसी और को, अगर चाहें तो कई दफा दिल्ली ला सकें । आप

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इस बात की मांग कीजिए लेकिन पूरे देश की बात आप मत कीजिए ।

इसी तरह से आज हम हवाई अड्डा जाते हैं तो 25-30 रुपया देना पड़ता है जबकि 13 किलोमीटर के लिए 13 रुपये ही मिलते हैं । अगर इसका रेट बढ़ाया जाता है तो ठीक होगा लेकिन तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाए और भत्ते बढ़ाए जायें--यह बात गलत है । इसका अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ेगा आप जो एफीशिएन्सी बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो एफीशिएन्सी बढ़ाने वाली चीजें मांगिए, नगदनारायण की मांग मत कीजिए । नगदनारायण अधिक देने की स्थिति में आज यह देश नहीं है । इसलिए आपने जो पैसे की मांग मत कीजिए । नगदनारायण अधिक देने की स्थिति में आज यह देश नहीं है । इसीलिए आपने जो पैसे की मांग की है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं डागा साहब इस विधेयक को विड्रा कर लेंगे और इसकी जगह पर कोई दूसरा बिल उस प्रकार का लायेंगे तो उस पर हम विचार कर सकते हैं, वह उचित भी होगा और उचित समझा भी जायेगा । इस बिल को आज जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : शास्त्री जी का कहना है कि एक हजार रुपया मत दो, दो हजार की फैसिलिटी दे दो ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, डागा जी ने जो विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं इस सदन के दोनों पक्षों ने इसका समर्थन किया है---कुछ लोगों ने स्पष्ट तौर पर किया है तो शास्त्री जी जैसे कुछ लोगों ने इधर से घुमाकर नाक पकड़ने की चेष्टा की है । मंशा उनकी भी यही है कि सदस्यों को सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए । मेरा माननीय कार्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस मामले में और ज्यादा परहेज करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । संसद यदि ठीक से अपनी ड्यूटी न कर पाये और उनकी ड्यूटी के निर्वहन में सुविधायें कम होने से कुछ बाधा पैदा होती हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि उससे राष्ट्र का नुक्सान हो रहा है । इसके साथ मैं माननीय कार्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब हम लोग अपनी कान्स्टीचुयेंसीज में जाते हैं तो वहां जिला अधिकारी से कहें कि हमको कम से कम महीने में दस दिन जीप या कार उपलब्ध करायें ताकि हम अपनी कास्टीचुयेंसी में भ्रमण कर सकें, लेकिन वह सब फ्री-आफ-कास्ट होना चाहिए ।

इसी प्रकार सचिवालय का जहां तक सवाल है, उसमें हमें एक स्टैनो मिलना चाहिए और इसके साथ यदि पोस्टल खर्च के लिए पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं तो ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि वह हमको वहन न करना पड़े ।

जहां तक टेलीफोन का सवाल है, उसमें यह होता है कि 15 हजार काल के बाद, जब वह टेलीफोन करेगा तो उसको अपनी जेब से देना पड़ेगा । इसलिए जब हम अपनी सैलरी लेने जाते हैं तो पता चलता है कि उसका अधिकांश पैसा तो टेलीफोन पर खर्च हो गया है । यह स्थिति दोनों, एस.टी.डी. और साधारण पर लागू होती है । इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि 15 हजार काल के स्थान पर 25 हजार काल कर दीजिए । इसके अतिरिक्त आने जाने के व्यय में भी वृद्धि होनी चाहिए ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में हकीकत को देखते हुए वे इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लें ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, डागा जी ने जो बिल सदन में रखा है, वह बहुत मौके से रखा है और मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं । बाकी शास्त्री जी कहते हैं कि गरीबों का ख्याल रखना चाहिये, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं इलैक्शन में गांव में गया था, वहां जाकर मैंने कहा कि मैं तुम्हारे लिए यह कर दूंगा, वह कर दूंगा । 1966 में जब मैं सदस्य बना, मैं गरीबों को मदद तो करता रहा हूं, वे मुझे कहने लगे कि चौधरी साहब पहले आप अपना मकान तो बना लो, तुम्हारी कार कहां है, यदि पैसा चाहिए तो हम से ले लो, तो यह तो लोगों की हालत है । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं मिनिस्टर था, तो मेरे पास कार थी, उसके बाद मैं उसको

एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकता था। मैंने पूछा तो कहने लगे कि कार मत बेचना, अगर थैला लेकर जाओगे तो कुत्ते पीछे पड़ेंगे और कार लेकर जाओगे तो लोग मिलेंगे। जनता किसकी बात मानती है, उसकी बात मानती है जिनके पास पैसा होता है। अपना मसला तो हम हल नहीं कर सकते हैं तो लोगों के लिए क्या करेंगे। यह कहते हैं मजदूरों का करेंगे, किसानों का करेंगे, व्यापारियों का करेंगे, किसानों का करेंगे, लेकिन अपना तो कर नहीं सकते हैं, तो दूसरों का क्या करेंगे। आप लिख कर दे दो, तो सत कुछ हो जाये, लेकिन इस तरह से तो मसला हल नहीं होगा और उस सूरत में आप दूसरों के लिए क्या कर सकेंगे। जो खुद भूखा है वह मजदूरों के लिए क्या करेगा ? चैरिटी-बिगिन्ज-एट-होम। सब महात्मा गांधी नहीं बन गये हैं, इस तरह से सोचना गलत बात है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सीधी बात करो, घुमा-फिराकर कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। साफ कहो कि हमें यह चाहिये और उसको हासिल करो।

Nobody can get his right by request, rights are wrested from unwilling hands.

आप कहते हैं--टेलीफोन के लिए दो, बिजली के लिए दो, मैं कहता हूं सीधे क्यों नहीं मांगते हैं, कानों को सीधे हाथ लगाओ, घुमा कर हाथ लगाने से क्या फायदा है। ठीक है, दुनिया में लोगों का ज्यादा मिलता होगा, हम ने दुनिया का ठेका नहीं ले रखा है, हमें जिस चीज़ की जरूरत है वह हमें मिलनी चाहिए।

हम को कांस्टीचूएन्सी में जाना होता है। अभी एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा कि 10 दिन के लिए कार दे दो। इस तरह कार लेने से क्या फायदा, कार देनी है तो इन्टरेस्ट-फ्री लोन दो जिस से हम कार खरीद सकें और उसके चलाने पर माइलेज दिया जाना चाहिये। हमारे यहां पंजाब में शायद सवा रुपये फी किलोमीटर दिया जाता है, आप एक रुपया फी किलोमीटर दे दो। मैं चण्डीगढ़ जाता हूं, कार में चाहता हूं, मेरी तनख्वाह 500 रुपये है, जो सब उस जाने--आने में खर्च हो जाती है, कुछ बचता ही नहीं है। जब मैं स्टेट में मिनिस्टर था कार इस्तेमाल करता था, जब मेम्बर था तब भी कार इस्तेमाल करता था क्योंकि उसका पैसा मिलता था। कार में क्यों जाते हैं? इस लिए जाते हैं कि रास्ते में हमें 100 जगह जाना होता है, मैं हरियाणा भी जाता हूं, चण्डीगढ़ भी जाता हूं, पंजाब भी जाता हूं, लोगों से मिलना होता है, दस तरह के काम करने होते हैं। इसलिए इन्टरेस्ट-फ्री लोन मिलना चाहिये और किलोमीटर के हिसाब से उसका खर्च मिलना चाहिये।

अब मैं टेलीफोन की बात बतलाता हूं--जब मैं नया-नया यहां आया और मुझे टेलीफोन मिला तो उस में एस. टी. डी. लगा हुआ था। लोगों ने खूब टेलिफोन किये। जब मैं तनख्वाह लेने गया तो मुझे कहा गया कि चौधरी साहब, आप का तो कुछ नहीं बचता सब टेलीफोन में निकल गया। मैंने कहा, चलो अगले महीने देख लेंगे, लेकिन अगले महीने भी कुछ नहीं मिला। . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . . शास्त्री जी, आप ने अपनी स्पीच में क्या कहा है, जरा साफ-साफ बात करो। जो खुद भूखा है वह दूसरों को क्या खिलायेगा, दूसरों को क्या देगा।

डागा साहब ने जो संशोधन दिये हैं वे बिल्कुल ठीक हैं, उन को जरूर मान लेना चाहिये। क्या 65 रुपये रोज का भत्ता ज्यादा है, मैं कहता हूं--100 रुपये रोज होना चाहिये। आप देखिये-- हम टैक्सी पर जाते हैं कितना पैसा लग जाता है, कभी-कभी तो 100 रुपये में भी पूरा नहीं पड़ता है। अगर कोई एम. एल. ए. कारखाना लगा लेता है तो लोग पीछे पड़ जाते हैं, कोई भी काम करना चाहे तो लोग नहीं छोड़ते हैं, ऐसी हालत में वह क्या करेगा। उस के पास पैसा नहीं है, आप उसे काम करने देना नहीं चाहते, रिश्वत लेने नहीं देते, ऐसी हालत में वह कैसे ईमानादार रह सकता है। इस लिए पहले अपने घर को देखो, तब आप दूसरों के लिए कुछ कर सकेंगे। आप कहते हैं कि हम मजदूरों से बात नहीं करते, मजदूरों को तो आप खुद एक्सप्लाएट कर रहे हैं। जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है हम तो खुद मजदूरी करते हैं। जब मैं मिनिस्टर

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

था, मैं उस वक्त भी खेती-बाड़ी करता था। मैं आप को बता दूं कि यह कोई आप की क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है । तुम सारी उम्र नहीं होते। वे कहते हैं कि तुम सारी उम्र मेम्बर बने रहे हो लेकिन तुम्हारे पास कोई अच्छा जूता नहीं है और अच्छे कपड़े नहीं हैं । आप क्या बात करते हो । आप ने अपने लिए कुछ नहीं किया, तो हमारे लिए क्या करोगे । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि जो खाने-पीने वाले लोग हैं, उन को वे वोट देते हैं। काम करने वाले और गरीब आदमी पर तो जूते पड़ते हैं । आप खड़े कर के देख लो किसी गरीब आदमी को? जिस के पास वह वोट लेने के लिए जाएगा, वह यही कहेगा कि यह खुद भूखा है, तो हमें क्या देगा । यह प्रक्टिकल बात है और इस को मान लेना चाहिए। मैं पूछता हूं कि आप ने अपनी तनख्वाह लोगों को बांटी है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बांटी है ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : छोड़ो शास्त्री जी, यह क्या बात है। शास्त्री जी, मैं कहता हूं कि आप को तो हमेशा भूखे मरते रहना है, कुछ हमें तो दो। इसलिए छोड़ दो इस बात को , इस से कोई काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं कहूंगा कि जो सहूलियतें डागा साहब ने रखी हैं, उन सब को मान लेना चाहिए।

यह जो टैलिफोन है, यह एक स्यापा है हमारे लिए। इस की हमेशा फिक्र रहती है। मैं ताला लगाकर जाता हूं और कोई आदमी काल करने के लिए अगर आता है, तो मैं करने नहीं देता । कुछ लोग तार लगा कर फिर भी टेलीफोन कर जाते हैं । यह भी मुझे भरना पड़ता है । अब मैं कहां से पैसा लाऊं। इसलिए टैलिफोन के बारे में भी कुछ सहूलियतें हमें और मिलनी चाहिएं।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कार का एलाउन्स हमें मिलना चाहिए और कार खरीदने के लिए इन्ट्रेस्ट फ्री लोन मिलना चाहिए । इसी तरह से कोठी के लिए इन्ट्रेस्ट फ्री लोन मिलना चाहिए ताकि कोई जगह रहने के लिए बना सके क्योंकि मैम्बर हमेशा तो कोई बना नहीं रहेगा । हम तो शुरू से ही मैम्बर रहे हैं लेकिन कोई आदमी पांच साल रहता है और उस के बाद मैम्बर नहीं बन पाता। इसलिए वह मकान बना ले ताकि उस को आगे दिक्कत न उठानी पड़े।

फिर जो पैंशन एम.एल.ए. को मिलती है, वही आप को भी मिलती है । उस में कोई गिला नहीं है ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम को एक रुपया फी किलोमीटर एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिए, अगर आप को कार नहीं देनी है । अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाने के लिए कार नहीं देती है, तो कम से कम इतना एलाउन्स तो मिलना चाहिए । मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जाता हूं और सेशन के दौरान भी जाता हूं, तो कार से ही जाता हूं । गुरदासपुर अगर जाता हूं तो 200 रुपये खर्च होते हैं, फिर वापस आ कर चंडीगढ़ गया तो 200 रुपये और खर्च किये और फिर कार से वापस आने पर 200-200 रुपये और खर्च हो जाते हैं ।इस तरह से एक दफा में 800 रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं। मैं हमेशा कार से ही जाता हूं । इसलिए यह मेहरबानी आप मेरे लिए ही कर दें। एक रुपया फी किलोमिटर मेरे लिये कर दो। मैं देख लूंगा कि कौन वोट नहीं डालता । मेरी तनख्वाह बढ़ा दो, सारा सिलसिला कर दो, फिर मैं देखूंगा कि कौन वोट नहीं डालता। लोग खुशी से वोट डालेंगे । आप भी खाऊंगा और लोगों को भी खिलाऊंगा। मजदूरों के लिए कौन नहीं कर रहा है । मजदूर ही हम को कहते हैं कि तुम कैसे चौधरी हो, सारी उम्र क्या करते रहे, न कोठी है और न कार है। यह वे लोग कहते हैं, जिन की दुहाई दे रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि आप चौधरी साहब, अच्छे कपड़े पहनो, अच्छी कोठी में रहो और तुम से न हो सके, तो हम से ले लो । इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह आप की डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन है, यह क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है । बिजली की यह बात है कि बिजली वालों को बिजली का बिल देना पड़ता है, पानी का पैसा देना पड़ता है, टेलीफोन का पैसा

देना पड़ता है और कार का पैसा देना पड़ता है आप जो यह कहते हैं कि लोगों से पूछ लिया, मैंने तो लोगों से पूछ लिया है। वे तो कहते हैं कि चौधरी साहब खूब खाओ खूब कमाओ। मेरे वोटर तो मुझे कहते हैं कि चौधरी साहब आपकी हालत अच्छी होनी चाहिए, आप सारी उम्र मेम्बर रहे हैं, अब भी क्या आप उसी हालत में रहेंगे।

इसलिए मैं आप लोगों से कहता हूं कि आप यह देवतापन छोड़ दो। आपने जो यह ढंग अपना रखा है इसलिए अन्य लोगों का काम नहीं बनता है। मैं कहता हूं कि पहले अपनी सेहत ठीक करो, फिर गरीबों की बात करो। यह सारी दुनिया की बात है। खाली लिप सिम्पैथी से गरीबों का मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। उनके लिए सिम्पैथी दिखाना गलत बात है। अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं आप से कहता हूं कि जो कुछ आपका बढ़े वह आप हमें दे देना। अगर आपकी तनख्वाह बढ़ी तो वह हमें दे देना।

मैं इस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो हमें 51 रुपये रोज मिलते हैं ये बहुत कम है। ये सौ रुपये रोज होने चाहिएं। यह जो हमें तनख्वाह मिलती वह भी बहुत कम है। यह भी बढ़नी चाहिए। मेरी कांस्टिच्युन्सी में कोई मुझे इसके बारे में कहने वाला नहीं है। उन्हें इस से कुछ मतलब नहीं कि मुझे क्या मिलता है। मेरे वोटर तो चाहते हैं कि मुझे ज्यादा पैसे मिलने चाहिएं।

मैं डागा साहब का बड़ा धन्यवाद करता हूं कि वे यह बिल लाए। इससे मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कार के लिए हमें इन्ट्रेस्ट फ्री लोन मिलना चाहिए। अब डीजल इंजन की एम्बेसेडर कार 98 हजार रुपये की आती है। उसके लिए बैंक वाले 18 परसेन्ट इन्ट्रेस्ट मांगते हैं। हमारे पंजाब में कार और मकान के लिए लोन पर कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं है। यहां पर क्यों इन्ट्रेस्ट हो? मैं आप से कहता हूं कि आप एम. पी. हो कर अपना मसला हल नहीं कर सकते। जो अपना मसला हल नहीं कर सकता वह दूसरों का मसला कैसे हल कर सकता है। सब से पहले हमें अपना मसला हल करना चाहिए। अगर हमारा दिमाग और सेहत बनी रहेगी तभी हम दूसरों का मसला भी हल कर सकते हैं।

श्री बृजिधरचन्द्र जैन : इससे हमें लोग सेल्फिश कहेंगे।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मेरे वोटर मुझ को सेल्फिश नहीं कहेंगे, आप ही लोग कहते रहेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डागा साहब के बिल की पुरजोर ताईद करता हूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इसके लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाए, काफी मेम्बर बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री मनोरंजन भक्त (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह): कम से कम दो घंटे का समय बढ़ाया जाए। ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेम्बरों को बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by two hours more.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, we have extended the time by two hours more. Mr. Yadav.

श्री डी. पी. यादव (मुंगेर) : सभापति जी, तनख्वाह बढ़ना चाहिए या घटना चाहिए, एक सदस्य को मिलना चाहिए--दूसरे को नहीं मिलना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूं कि मौलिक सवाल यह नहीं है। मौलिक सवाल यह है कि इस देश के लोकसभा सदस्यों और विधानसभा सदस्यों के उत्तरदायित्व क्या हैं और उन उत्तरदायित्वों को निभाने के लिए किन-किन साधनों की आवश्यकता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे सामने ये दो ही मुद्दे हैं और यह जो तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है, डागा साहब ने बहुत भयभीत होकर 65 रुपये या 100 रुपये करने की बात कही है। सभापति जी, मैं 6 वर्ष तक मंत्री रहा। उस समय 1480

[श्री डी. पी. यादव]

रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती थी और गाड़ी मिलती थी, पीछे पुलिस वाहन रहता था और जहां भी जाओ वहां पर सलामी मिलती थी । उस समय शायद अनुभव न हुआ हो, लेकिन सभापति जी जो व्यक्ति निष्ठा और ईमानदारी से काम करता है, मंत्री पद छोड़ने के बाद उसे अवश्य महसूस होता है । इस सदन में भी बहुत से ऐसे मंत्री हैं, जो पद से हटने के बाद भिखारियों की तरह घूमते रहे हैं और लोगों ने उनका मजाक उड़ाया है ।

हमारे यहां यह हालत है कि कभी मोटर पर बैठ जाओ तो कहते हैं कि बड़ा चोर है और पैदल जाओ तो कहेंगे कि देखो भिखमंगों की तरह चला आया है । इस तरह तानों को सुनना पड़ता है तो इस तरह से देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं वेंकटसुब्बैया साहब यहां पर बैठे हैं । 18-19 सौ रुपये इनको तनख्वाह मिलती होगी । अगर किसी मंत्री को ईमानदारी से अपने परिवार को चलाना है, राष्ट्रीय नीतियों का निर्माण करना है तो मैम्बर्स की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने से पहले मैं मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए कहूंगा । पहले मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाओ ।

एक चीज मैं और बतला दूं कि इस देश में मंत्री का पद राष्ट्रपति से बड़ा है । आप कहेंगे कि कैसे ? शोभा के लिए भले ही राष्ट्रपति का पद बड़ा हो, लेकिन एक्शन के लिए डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है । मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर था तो मेरे पास करोड़ों रुपये का डिस्बर्समेंट पावर था । चाहे दो करोड़ इधर कर दो या 10 करोड़ उधर कर दो, वही आदमी कल भिखमंगा बनेगा, इस की चिंता जब उसको होती है तो वह भी यह सोचता है कि इसी में से कुछ रख लो--भविष्य में जो होगा देखा जाएगा । इस स्थिति से इस देश के प्रजातन्त्र को बचाओ ।

सभापति महोदय, आप चुनाव क्यों करवाते हैं । चुनाव का क्या प्रयोजन है । मैं तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि लोकसभा का चुनाव प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव करने के लिए होता है और विधान सभा का चुनाव मुख्यमंत्री का चुनाव करने के लिए होता है । प्रधानमंत्री और मुख्यमंत्री जैसा चाहें अपना मंत्रिमण्डल बना लें और फिर आप चाहे जितनी बक-बक करते रहिए, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं होता । जो आफिसर चाहते हैं वही निर्णय होते हैं । 14 लाख का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला जो कुछ कहे, उसका कोई महत्व नहीं और एक बी. डी. ओ. जो कह दे, उसका महत्व होता है । एक बी. डी. ओ. के पावर्स और रेस्पांसीबिलिटी ज्यादा है । आप इन सब चीजों को देखने की कोशिश कीजिए । एक बी. डी. ओ. की पावर्स ज्यादा है, एक दरोगा के पावर्स ज्यादा है, एक इंस्पेक्टर के पावर्स ज्यादा है, लेकिन एक लोकसभा सदस्य या विधानसभा सदस्य के पास कोई पावर्स नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, would you finish within five minutes or would you take some time more?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I will take some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you can continue next time.

The House now stands adjourned till 11 a. m. on the 30th November, 1981.

17—59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 30, 1981/Agrahayana 9, 1903 (Saka).

GMGIPND—M—2491 L. S.